THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Branch Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,115—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 5, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALM... CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
11-3 6-12	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	11-8 6-12
23-0 12-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	23-0 12-8
26-0 14-0		26-0 14-0
33-8 13-12	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafit	33-8 13-12
39-8 19-14		39-8 19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
†	BOKARA	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	9th May.
B.L.	KAISAR-I-HIND	3029	700	G. W. Atkinson.	16th ,,
B.L.	COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. J. Weighell..	30th ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton....	6th June.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	13th ,,
B.L.	ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne....	20th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	27th ,,
B.L.	EGYPTIA	3958	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
†	ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	11th ,,
B.L.	CLYDE	4136	800	T. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	25th ,,
B.L.	ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson..	1st Aug.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	8th ,,
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. T. Webber ...	15th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H.J. Weighell...	22nd ,,
B.L.	SUTLEJ	42 5	800	W.D. Worcester	29th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	1890.
PENINSULAR ..	5500 1000	H. Wyatt	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H. P.	Captain.	1890.
MALWA	2970 500	W. J. Nantes....	8th May.
CLYDE	4136 800	J. L. Parfitt.....	22nd ,,
ROME	5011 1000	A. W. Adamson..	5th June.

...ddition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves ...a and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call ... or ports.
...particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
...erintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
... 1890.

...ERALE ITALIANA
...RIO RUBATTINO.
...Mail Steamers
...for GENOA and
...rvals of 20 days,
..., PORT SAID,
...340, and Rs. 150
...ctively, inclusive
...delivered in LON-
...xtent allowed in the
...ts. Special Rates for
... Steamers will LEAVE

	...ons.	H.P.	To sail on
	5,000	800	10th May 1890.
	——	——	1st June 1890.
	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
	5,000	800	10th July 1890.

SHORT LEAVE can now obtain ...ICKETS to LONDON and BACK ...rney via Genoa or Naples, AT ...D RATES.
...d Native Ayahs are charged ...ectively, inclusive of food. ... only 50 per cent. extra will be

...O SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.
...mer. To sail.
...AGNO.....On the 12th May 1890.

...andbooks of Information and other particulars ...ing Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
...House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21, April 1890.

HUNGARIAN
S. N. Co.

...I AND TRIESTE, CALLING ...EZ, AND PORT SAID.

...tains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
...echtinger..	4,600	750	1st June.
...R. Deperis..	4,200	600	15th June.

...rindisi.
...ardess on board of every Steamer ...ll not call at Brindisi.
...OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
...RINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

... TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
...RIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

...bove rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION.....	B. Vidos	3,800	850	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE...	G. Wallischnig	3,800	550	21st May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street Bombay,
8t April, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th May 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 2 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite P ssenger Steamer "CITY of AGRA," 3 Tons, Captain GREIVE, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 20th May. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th April, 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA HAVRE.
METHLEY HALL..J. Wilcox 3,500..400 abt. 7th May.
BOMBAY TO ANTWERP.
s. s. RYALL HALL...Jenkins, 3,300...400..abt. 12th May.
These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers, at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 11th May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadar, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Buarch, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 7th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 8th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 24th May.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1890. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer s. s. "CLAN DRUMMOND," 2,950 tons, Commander H. HARRISON, will sail for DUNKIRK DIRECT, on or about the 14th May, 1890.
The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisites for Comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
Passengers can be landed at Plymouth.
For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., Apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
LARABIA.....	3544	J. Laird.....	13th May.
M NUBIA	3551	J. G. Knox.....	20th May.

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort or First-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the Upper Deck. For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st April, 1890.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.
For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to
THOS COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
11, Old Court-House Street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEESE.

DOUBLE GLOSTER—In cut.....per lb. 0 14
DUTCH EDAMS, weighing about 4lbs. (by the whole Cheese only)..per lb. 0 13

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CONDENSED SWISS MILK.

THIS MILK is pure, wholesome, cheap, excellently adapted for the use of delicate Infants and Invalids.
Swiss Milk (Milkmaid Brand) per tin Rs. 0 7
per doz. Rs. 5 0

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN,

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 24.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

Season—1890.

EVERY REQUIREMENT for Travel—SEA OR LAND—RELIABLE QUALITY, AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO, 16 Arc Lights (2,000 Rs candle-power each).. 800
Do. do. 10 ,, ,, do. 500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)... 400
GRAMME do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p. 500
GRAMME DYNAMO, 10 Incandesent Lamps of 20 c. p... 180
GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,

F. FISCHER & Co.

TEAS
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

These TEAS are now being LARGELY SOLD by the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, London—a sufficient evidence of the popularity they have attained.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs. a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1 6
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2 12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6 12
SOUCHONG, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	...per packet	2 12
PEKOE, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	...per packet	3 0
HYSON, Young (green)	...1 lb. packet	1 10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	...1 lb. packet	1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	in 1 lb. packets ... per packet	1 0
	in 2 lb. packets ... per packet	2 0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea	...per lb.	0 10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INFLUENZA.

A certain cure will be found in our Influenza Drops, containing 16 doses. Price per bottle Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

"A WONDERFUL REMEDY!" "ITS EFFECTS ARE MAGICAL!"
Thus people say about
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

WAS used with perfect success by Thousands during the late epidemic of Influenza Fever in Bombay. Its effects are certain, sure, and never failing in all cases of Remittent, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers, Chills, Dumb Ague, and all diseases arising from MALARIA.

AGENTS WANTED! AGENTS WANTED!! AGENTS WANTED!!!

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8; Special Terms to Merchants, &c.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
MARKET, SHAIK MEMON ROAD, BOMBAY.

DESSERT SWEETS, ETC.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS.

CHOCOLATES—CRYSTALLISED FRUITS—PRALINES—ALMONDS, ETC., ETC.,

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S
BELTINE,

For Preserving Leather Belting and increasing its gripping power.

ADVANTAGES.

Preserves the nature and durability of Leather.
Increases the Grip or holding power of Belts.
Renders them less liable to the effects of damp, heat, and climate.
Decreases wear of Belts and Bearings, because it
Enables the Belt to be worked slacker.
Effects a very large saving of Power.

It is of the greatest importance to users of Steam Power. By the judicious application of "Beltine," the Driving Belt may be worked at a less strain without slipping, effecting a great saving in wear and tear.

Price Rs. 80 per cwt.
Drums 14lbs. and 28lbs., Re. 1 per lb.

The use of this "Beltine" is nearly indispensable for new Straps, which when used for the first time have a tendency to fall from the Pulleys. Old hardened Straps can be put again into a new state by the use of

"BELTINE."

KEMP & CO., LD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL VALUE
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
THORPE & Co.,

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

Designs, Fern, Union Scroll Border on Table, with centre. Mosaic, Foxglove, Bay Leaf, Lotus Plant, Fleur-de-lis, &c., &c., &c.

Size 7ft. 6in. by 5ft.
Rs. 7-8, Rs. 9-8, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 15-8 each.

Size 7ft. 6in. by 7ft. 3in.,
Rs. 18-8, Rs. 20-8, and Rs. 22-8 each.

Size 7ft. 6in. by 6ft.
Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 18-8 eaeh.

Super Double Damask, cut by the yard, very useful for long dining tables, neat centres with handsome border, 90 inches wide.
Per yard Rs. 7-8.

DAMASK TABLE NAPKINS.

Size ¾ by ¾.
Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 12-8 per dozen.
Our new Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.
MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD.
JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT, AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water } 12 annas per doz.
Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade } Re. per doz.
[illegible]thia Water, Seltzer [illegible]er, Vichy Water } Re. 1 per doz.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes, and other large consumers.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS), BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

WANTED,—LADY NURSES

TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidencies by the use of

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.

Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory:—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.
Akhbar-i-Soudagar, the leading Merchants' paper, writes on the 15th March 1890—We have tried with success Dr. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE on several workmen of our Printing Department, who were suffering from the Influenza Epidemic. We strongly recommend to the public the use of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture in cases of Influenza.
Up-country orders for BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS should be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & CO., PHILLIPS & CO., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per bottle.

HOLZAPFELS COMPOSITIONS CO., LD.
SOAP STONE PAINT!
SOAP STONE PAINT!!

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!
IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SURFACE.
IS NON-CORROSIVE.
RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.

This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.
20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.
PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.
5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.
DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.

SOLE AGENTS
W. CROWDER AND CO.,
1, ASH LANE, FORT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK.

(OPPOSITE VICTORIA TERMINUS.)

EVERY EVENING, from 5 to 7-30 p.m., 8 annas. Nights, from 8-30 to 11 p.m., Re. 1.

NOTICE.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK.

—During alterations, the Rink will be open from 9 to 6 for practice only. Admission 8 annas. Skates free.

COOK'S

POPULAR HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.

THE S. S. GODAVARI, will leave the Apollo Bunder, on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th instant, at 8-15 p.m., for a Moonlight Cruise, round the Harbour.

Band and Refreshments on Board.

Tickets ONE RUPEE from

THOS. COOK & SON,

RAMPART ROW.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer "R. RUBATTINO," Captain G. MERELLO, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on 3rd instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the Victoria Dock.

All CLAIMS for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer; otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elph. Circle, Bombay, 3rd May, 1890.

THE ORIENTAL OIL AND FLOUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Official Liquidators of the above Company have declared the 2nd DIVIDEND of Rupees 40 per fully paid up share in the said Company, and the same will be paid at the office of the undersigned at Nos. 283, 285, 287, Bazar Gate Street, on and after THURSDAY, the 15th May, 1890, between the hours of 11 to 3 p.m., on production of the Share-Certificates.

TALAKCHAND MANEKCHAND,
GORDHANDASS KHATAU,
Official Liquidators.

Bombay, 29th April, 1890.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of RANGILDAS HARGOWUNDAS KANSARA, who formerly carried on business in copper and brasspots and now unemployed; an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to this Honourable Court, on Wednesday, the fourth day of June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, by the Insolvent above-named for leave to withdraw the Petition filed by him in this Honourable Court on the sixteenth day of April, instant, praying for the benefit of the Act passed for the Relief of Insolvent and Debtors in India, and all other proceedings had thereon.

Any Creditor wishing to oppose the said Insolvent's said application must appear before this Honourable Court on Wednesday, the said fourth day of June, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon either in person or by counsel to oppose the same. Dated this thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Cou[illegible] Fort, Bombay,
This 2nd day of May [illegible].

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.

ST. MARTIN'S

PULMONARY BALSAM.

THIS is the result of much trouble and long experience; is the never-failing specific Remedy for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Consumption, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. It contains NO OPIATE or any other injurious Drug, but is a safe and palatable preparation of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. A few doses bring in control, without fail, even the most Obstinate and Chronic Diseases.

OBSERVE!

It is a powerful VOICE TONIC.

Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers will find this valuable preparation a real boon for them. IMPARTS CLEAR and SILVERY TONE to the voice; keeps the VOCAL ORGAN SONOROUS and in FULL VIGOUR, and renders it MELODIOUS.

Per Bottle. Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

F. S. MADON & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, BOMBAY.

NEUBERG'S

NEW SEASON'S CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000 Rs.	a.	Per 100 Rs.	a.
THOMSON'S PRIME	22	0	2	8
Do. No. 1	19	0	2	2
DAWSON'S PRIME	20	0	2	4
Do. No. 1	18	0	2	0
PASHAS No. 1 (without Straw)	20	0	2	4
Do. No. 2 (ditto.)	18	0	2	0
NONPAREIL (ditto.)	15	0	1	12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000 Rs.	a.	Per 100 Rs.	a.
REGALIAS	25	0	2	12
PREMIERS	25	0	2	12
LONDRES	22	0	2	8
FAVORITAS	22	0	2	8
CONCHAS	18	0	2	0
PRINCIPES	18	0	2	0

NEW STOCKS OF COROMANDELS TAMAUNS AND JAVAS,

ALSO JUST OPENED OUT AND SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

J. NEUBERG,
ME DOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

SELLING OFF

AT GREAT REDUCTION.

THE entire stock of BOOKS TO BE SOLD at ANNAS SIX per shilling, cash.

All other Goods at 40 per cent., reduction, except Wines and Spirits, which are also reasonably reduced.

A further discount will be allowed on purchases exceeding Rs. 100.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

BOMBAY & POONA.

FOR SALE

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST unpacked a bran new English-built light MAIL PHAETON, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

Bran new handsome and light English made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs by the same maker.

A new English-built circular fronted miniature BROUGHAM, by Watson of Lowestoft.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of Pair HORSE and Single English-made new Silver and Brass mounted HARNESSES.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLIO," arrived from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of Lading for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any Damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1890.

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

Art Jewellers, 73, Esplanade Road, Bombay, have recently added to their already extensive stock a choice Selection of the new and fashionable "Floral" Jewellery, including exquisite specimens of the "Violet," "Pansy," "Marguerite," "Narcissus," and others. Many are enamelled in the rich colours of the natural flowers, others are set with Diamonds and Pearls, while some are carved out of solid onyx.

The "Lucky" Moonstone is now a favourite gem, and in combination with Diamond and Pearl, it forms the most fashionable jewellery worn. Messrs. HAMILTON AND COMPANY have at the present time a remarkably fine Collection, embracing a great variety of objects, such as Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Pendants, Scarf Pins, &c., all of which are remarkable for the very great taste and skill with which they have been designed and executed.

Messrs. HAMILTON AND COMPANY have large experience in Mounting Trophies of Sport in Gold and Silver, and Designs with estimate of cost will be gladly furnished by them free of expense. Donors of Racing Trophies, Volunteer Prizes and others, are invited to inspect some splendid objects of Art of Original designs, which are now displayed in their Show-rooms, ready for immediate delivery. They will merit the attention of all who may be seeking Art Silver Trophies of the highest class. Mugs, Cups, Tankards, Tumblers, Goblets, &c., of "long drink" capacity, of Solid Silver, as well as best Electro-plate, and the greatly admired British Oak-Ware, with Electro-plated Mounts, are kept in stock in immense variety. Messrs. HAMILTON AND COMPANY always quote exceptionally low wholesale Prices to Athletic Clubs, Prize Committees, and others taking a number. Full particulars with drawings will be promptly forwarded on application to

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.,

(*Established during the Reign of George III.*)

NOTICE is hereby given, that KRISHNARAO SUCCARAM DONTHEY has contracted TO SELL unto KESHEV DAJI RAJPOOT, the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance gift, sale, mortgage, lease lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any Claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated the 3rd day of May, 1890.

All that piece or parcel of land with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in the Street commonly called or known by the name of Lohar Chawl Street, in the registration the District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement forty-three feet in length and twenty-nine feet in breadth or 150 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1170, new No. 6903, old Survey No. 1152, and new Survey No. 1767, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 99, and now under ward No. 991 and Street No. 177, 179 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the house formerly of Balaram Bapoo Senoy and now of Kullian Kanji Bhoy Clubby on or towards the west by the house of Bapoo Shunker Senoy Vurdhey, on or towards the north by the Compound and on or towards the south by the Public Road called Lohar Chawl Street, and have been in the possession and occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

MANSUKHLAL DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

TO SEED CRUSHERS.

FOR SALE, Patent Rotary Steam heated OIL MILLS Manufactured by the well-known Firm of Rose, Down, and Thompson, of Hull, England.

One H.P. required for each Machine.
Price Rs. 152. Quite new.
Drawings on application to.

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT MANAGER for the office of the Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore.

Salary Rs. 400 per mensem with a 5 years' agreement and prospects.

Only applications from candidates with special business qualifications will be considered, and these should be addressed with copies of testimonials to the Managing Director at Cawnpore.

Personal applications will not be attended to, and replies will be sent only to suitable applicants.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, LD., BOMBAY.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act.
Capital, Rs. 2,00,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.

LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR FIXED PERIODS.

SWIFT & FARROW,
Secretaries and Agents.

OFFICES:—9, Hummum Street.

HURJEEMULL AND CO.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY.

HAVE ALWAYS

A LARGE STOCK of JEWELLERY, Shawls, Carpets, Foolkaries, Indian and Chinese Curios, &c., &c. Prices moderate. Up-country orders promptly executed for cash or V. P. Post.

Trial orders solicited.

HURJEEMULL & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, Medows Street, Bombay.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO WINE MERCHANTS AND CLUBS.

SALE OF BEST SELECTED WINE, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 9th day of May, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their sale room in Medows Street, No. 21, as follows

50. cases "Canary Sack" a perfectly pure dessert wine grown in the Canary Islands, (the first time imported into Bombay.

50. cases best Medoc, Caron and Cie of Lisbourne, Bordeaux,

18. cases dry royal Saumur Ackerman-Lawrance
10 cases jean Besnac and Co's. cognac.
50 ,, lagrande marque . . . cognac.
20 ,, ,, ,, ,, in flask.
10 ,, ,, ,, ,, in half flusk,
10 ,, best chios raki, a perfect appetiser.
Samples of wine, &c., now on view.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO MEDICAL MEN AND STUDENTS.

SALE OF MEDICAL BOOKS AND INSTRUMENTS.

On FRIDAY, the 9th day of May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their sale room in Medows Street, No. 21, A valuable collection of Medical books and Surgical Instruments, belonging to the late Dr. Leahy of Nassick.

Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, May 5, 1890. Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

15 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties.
10 cases white shirtings.
5 ,, prin's.
1 walnutwood cottage pianoforte by Collard & Collard.
10 barrels purified lump alum.

A quantity of household furniture of a gentleman consisting of iron bedsteads, with wire mattresses, almirah, couches, camp tables, arm and easy chairs, dressing and washhand tables, meatsafe, dinner service, cooking pots, &c.

A quantity of unservicesble telegraph stores consisting of copper scale, table, chairs and benches.

On account and at the risk of Haji Dada Aba—
665—1 case 20 gross scissors.
667—1 ,, 444 doz, knives.

On account and at the risk of Haji Moosa Haij Suleiman—
H 8 1-4—1 case white hemmed handkerchiefs.
B 2224—1 case undershirts.
7330 1-5—1 case men's yellow half hose.
2368—1 case leather and elastic belts.

On account and at the risk of Pudumsey Hurry—
P H 4373-4—2 bales each 200 pieces 28 in. 23 yards
B S grey madapollams, ex. s. s. Werneth Hall.
D

431-3—3 bales grey madapollams, ex. s. s. Merton Hall.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Kadurbhoy Esmaljee.—
547 345-64—20 cases brass sheets.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail & Co—
K L—1928—9—1 case French water silk.

On account of the concerned—ex s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind—
G A & Co.—100 barrels each 1 cwt net dry red.

On account and at the risk of Tyebally Sooltanally—
2 cases umbrellas and parasols.

On account and at the risk of the Indentor Pallonjee Sorabjee—
P S 10—1 case 30 Perry's tables 2205 light oak.
11—1 ,, 30 ,, ,, ,, ,,
12—1 ,, 12 ,, ,, ,, ,,
1 trunk 1825 27 in.
1 cash box 117, 10 in. Hob's lock.

By order of Mr, Esmail Joosub and on account of the concerned ex s.s. Rosetta—
D
E J 3—14 boxes each 3 hats S. W. damaged.
819

On account and at the risk of Hunsraj Hurridass.
7233 2 1 cases net.
H W H L 115 1 ,, grape shot.
118 1 ,, bobbin net.
7567 1 ,, stripe net.
7612 1 ,, ,,
H W H L 118 1 ,, bobbin net.
7613 1 ,, cotton net.
X X 1966-67 1 ,,
H W H L 124-6 3 ,, bobbin ,,
AT 2 P.M.

1 light and neat dog-cart.
1 strong double-seated brougham with circular glass front.
1 strong and serviceable office-shigram.
1 strong wagonette in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF ELECTRIC AND STEAM TOYS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms a small collection of electric toys worked with electricity and steam, consisting of locomotive vertical steam-engine, swings, steam-engines, steam tramway, work pump, steam-engines with workshop and fountian, &c,

The property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESEAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway Stables, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glasswares, a handsome mahogany semi-grand piano by Selinke and Spongel. Llegnitz, a revolving rifle by J. Adams, a case, D.B. B.L. gun in case by Jackson, Hinks' three-light lamps, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of GEORGE YARDLEY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT LOWER MAHIM.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Ardasir Cursetjee Bennett and Sorabjee Cursetjee Bennett, executors of the last will and testament of the late Cursetjee Pestonjee Bennett, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Manooba, widow of Madhavrao Gunjadhur in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of December, 1879.

All that piece of part of cocoanut trees, called Vanlly Agregas with the messuage or dwelling-house built thereon, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay at a place called Khan at Lower Mahim, in the sub-district of Mandvi, registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 343, and of Tax under No. 127, and in the name of Ramchunder Dadajee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 981, containing by admeasurement 4,433 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage leading to the part of Ragoba Cassinath, on the west by the part of Damodhar Bhundari and Gregore de Monte, on the north by the part of the late Reverend Padri Lorenzo Rodrigues, and on the south by public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. Crawford and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, the valuable and handsome French-polished substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made to order, plated ware, crockery and glasswares, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHOBEE LANE WITHOUT THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 8th May, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Josey Heerjee Monjee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Tejbai, daughter of Nagjee Madhowjee, and wife of Premjee Veerjee Navibai wife, of Kutchra Premjee Dewjee Kutchra minor by his mother and guardian the said Nawibai and Purhotum Premjee in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 5th day of October 1883, and in the Indentures of further charge, dated the 13th day of January 1890. The following landed property viz., all that piece of Government ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay at Dhobee Lane formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said mortgagors assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 733 and street No. 57-53 contain ng by admeasurement 73 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 648 new No. 6-29 old survey No. 1005 and new Survey No. 2164 and bounded on the east by the property of Narayen Tailor, on the west by the 1st Coomarwada street on the north by the house of Visram Tricumdass and on the south by the property of Visram Tricumdass and Dwarkadass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF 20 SHARES IN SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, LD.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Rooms of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. in Marine Street, Fort, on THURSDAY next, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m., by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor.

20 shares in Southwell and Austin Ld., in one lot.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

On MONDAY next, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

A lot of photographic kit consisting of negative glasses, plate glasses, card-de-visite portraits, printing frames, card-de-visite press, Thomas' albunized paper, sundry large size photographs, one album containing 71 Bombay views 12 by 12, negative colotile papers, books, chemicals, &c.

BUNGALOW AT MAHABLESHWAR, FOR SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bombay.

The substantially built bungalow situate in a central position at Mahableshwar, and known by the name of the Union House. It contains one drawing and one dining-room, and 4 sets each of 2 bedrooms, and 2 bathrooms, besides cookrooms, godown, coach house, and stables, the roof is of iron with zinc ceiling, the ground is about 33 goonthas, and includes a pucka built-well. The bungalow is occupied by the Government Telegraph office, at an annual rental of Rs. 912.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1890.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF TEA, CIGARS, &C.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tea Shop, near Jackeria Musjid, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in Re Khoja Laljee Dewraj, formerly traded in his own name as a glassware merchant, and latterly as a tea merchant an insolvent, consisting of a quantity of tea of sorts cigars, cheroots, boxes, &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 266 of 1889.

Wagjee Corejee ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Premjee Tricumdass ..... Defendant.

Suit No. 268 of 1889.

Wagjee Corejee and Dhunjee Mowjee.... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Premjee Tricumdass..... Defendants.

SALE of valuable landed properties, situate at Wadachi Gadi, Cazee Syed Street, and Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay.

Notice is hereby given that under the directions of Wagjee Corejee, the plaintiff in the abovenamed suits, and pursuant to the terms of the consent decree passed in the above suits on the 21st day of September, 1889, the immoveable properties mentioned in the said decree, and more particularly described at the foot hereof, will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., the Auctioneers, on the respective dates mentioned at the foot hereof at the respective premises, unless previously disposed of by private sale.

At 4 p. m. THIS DAY MONDAY, the 5th May, 1890,
LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Cazee Syed Street, bearing assessment No. 31, and registered by the collector of Land Revenue under old No. 715, new No. 6130, old Survey No. 515, and new Survey No. 2583, and containing by admeasurement 197 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Cazee Syed Street, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the property of Goculdass Madhowjee, and on the south by the property of Dhunjee Lojee, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass.

At 4 p. m. on TUESDAY, the 6th May, 1890.
Lot No. 2.

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the western side of Shamjee Hussajee Street, or Bunderwada, at Wadachi Gadi, bearing the assessment No. 14, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 508, new No. 6159, old Survey No. 933, new Survey No. 2248, and containing by admeasurement 321 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Shamjee Hussajee Street, on the west by the Dongree Joao DeSouza Street, on the north by the property of Jeewan Callian, and on the south by the property of Lilla Narron, and the said property has been formerly and are now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass and his tenants.

At 4 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, 1890.
Lot No. 3.

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bunderwada at Wadachi Gadi, without the Fort of Bombay, bearing the Municipal No. 13, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 535, new No. 6186, old Survey No. 913, new Survey No. 2250, and containing by admeasurement 172 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public road called the Wadachi Gadi or Bundari Street, on the west by the public road called the Dongri Joao DeSouza Street, on the north by the public passage and the house of Bhanjee Nuneya, and on the south by the property of Wagjee Dewjee, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of Premjee Tricumdass.

At 4 p. m. on THURSDAY, the 8th May, 1890.
Lot No. 4.

All that piece of Government land, together with the bungalow and other buildings thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, bearing assessment Nos. 32, 33, and 34, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 54, new No. 11297, old Survey No. 18, new Survey No. 7287, old No. 55, new No. 11295, old Survey No. 19, new Survey No. 7287, old No. 56, new No. 11299, and old Survey Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, new Survey No. 7267, old No. 60, new No. 11300, old Survey No. 24, new Survey No. 7267 and old No. 64, new No. 11301, old Survey No. 128, and new Survey No. 7287, and containing by admeasurement 2322 and 7-8 square yards or thereabouts, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass, and is bounded on the east by the Government land, on the west by the public road, on the north by the property of Nathoo Rowjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Bhaishunker Nanabhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

At 4 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 9th May, 1890.
Lot No. 5.

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in new Bunderwada Street or Wadachi Gadi, bearing the assessment No. 18, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 507, new No. 6153, old Survey No. 911, new Survey No. 2,219, and containing by admeasurement 211 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and west by the public road, on the north by the house of Damjee Narronjee, and on the south by the house of Premjee Tricumdass, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass and his tenants.

SALE OF BEADS, PICTURES, &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bhusaree Mohalla, near Crawford Market, by order of C. A. Turner, Esqr., Official Assignee, H. C., and in Re Bora Abdool Hoosein Sulemanjee, traded as bead merchant, an insolvent, consisting of beads, pictures, &c.

SALE OF WESTERN INDIA FLOUR MILL CO., LD. (In Liquidation.)

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Liquidator of the Western India Flour Mill Co., Ld., (in Liquidation) Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole going concern in one lot, with the buildings, &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th June, 1890, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, buildings and outhouses standing thereon, and known as the Royal Theatre, or the Bombay Theatre, or Grant Road Theatre and all other buildings, sheds and other erections standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Grant Road without the Fort and within the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of the Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement four thousand three hundred and sixty-eight square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2, and new No. 13465, and new Survey No. 6964 and 6965, and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under No. 84, and now under No. 243, and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the east by the property of the late Premjee Pragjee now in the occupation of the Company, on or towards the west by the property of Memon Abba Oosman, on or towards the north by the property formerly of the late Antonio de Souza, and now the estate of the late James Bapty deceased, and on or towards the south by Grant Road aforesaid, together with all the fixtures, furniture, scene-shiftings, stage property and all other things appertaining to the said theatre and all trees, plants and all other moveable property, the property of the said Luxumibai, now in or upon the said hereditaments and all yards, ways, walls, sewers, watercourses, ditches, drains, lights, liberties, easements, profits, privileges, advantages and appurtenances to the said hereditaments or any of them belonging or in anywise appertaining or with the same or any part thereof now or at any time heretofore usually held, used, occupied or enjoyed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, Solicitors to the Lipuidator, or the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 5th May, 1890.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

FUNDS EXCEED 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses Fire Risks on Mills, and every description of property at LOW RATES.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Grange, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain household furniture, by Wimbridge and Jamsetjee Nowrojee, also open carved black wood furniture, glass and crockery ware, a mahogany upright cottage piano, by Soundy and Co., a handsome strong bay waler gelding 15-2, 9 years old, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c, the property of J. W. ORR, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Goculdas Cullianjee Press, Colaba, on account of the underwriters, about 3 candies of cotton slightly damaged by water and fire.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Bhaiseth Lodge," Chikalwadi, behind the Grant Road Station, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, magnificent drawing-room sets, very handsome, 12, and 18 lights chandelier by Nash, globe lamps, large size English pier glasses in gilt frames especially quired from Europe, one first-rate large size harmonium, English clocks, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Jugmonundas Vandravandas Bhaiseth, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the top floor of the General Post Office buildibe, Fort, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, first-rate pictures and oleograph, rich table ornament, handsome China and Japanese vases, a pair of handsome black Arab horse, a handsome strong-built landau, nearly new, set of double harness, &c., &c., the property of C. A. STUART, Esq., Presidency Postmaster.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "IRON ROOF," AT MAHABLESHWAR.

On MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

The bungalow known as "Iron Roof" situated on Mahableshwar Hill, containing about 5 acres and 21 goontas. The bungalow is in very good condition and has a beautiful scenery and is well furnished.

For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable vacant pieces of land suitable for building purposes, situated at Apollo Street, within the Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th May next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable vacant pieces of land in one lot, and if not sold in one lot then in two separate lots of 650 square yards each.

All that piece of vacant land of ground, situated at Apollo Street, Fort, containing by admeasurement about 1,309 square yards and bounded as follows, that is say, on the east by the property of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., on the west by Public Road, called Apollo Road, on the North by the property of Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Marker, and on the South by a Public Lane called Marine Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 5th May, 1890.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,00

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq. | B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | L. Possnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Idollo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Iyona.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 732½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	200	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	195
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct	170

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 Nl.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Nil.	440
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	Noml.
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	Nil.	65
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
Bombay United	900	1,300	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India	3,750	800	800	45	870
ity of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	890
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	546
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	6·5
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,00	40	420
David Mill	1,400	600	600	15	450
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	505
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	505
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	405xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	775
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	15	490
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	690xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil.	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	925
James Greaves.	1,100	500	500	15	510
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	7½	242½
ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	800xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	550
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 no
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	520
eopold	3,500	100	100	5	140
ukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	740
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,950xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,175
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil.	87½
Meraji Jocubdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	75	1,565
Mahar; Mysore & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	590
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	345
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,235
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Nil.	255
Star of India	1,000	1,00	1,000	40	590
Syadesh ailis	3,000	500	500	Nil.	255
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Queen Mills	670	1,000	1,000	50	765
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	Rs. 15	200
	750	150	150	Rs. 7½	150
BinthamPile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
aaty Co., Ld.	625	00	185	Nil	45
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	725
Bombay Ice Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	81
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs. 180	3,300
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs. 45	830
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	105
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	..
Cooper Asadon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	8
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 ni
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	..	167½
Geyer & Co.Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	42,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Ligtherage	500	250	250	Rs. 10	70
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25	360
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	70
Napier Hotel Co	300	10	100	13 p.c.	7
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	6
Oriental Govt. Security Life As	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	205
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co	6,000	600	1,000	Rs. 2	370
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11xd
Treacher and Co., Ld	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,375
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	12	Nil.	35
T M Mody &Co					80
Bhownuggor City F. & M Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar;	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert-Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700 x
Apollo	760	2,400	2,300	Nil.	235
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	500	200	200	16	50
Colaba	500	1,380	1,980	55	335
East India	300	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	...	195
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	525
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	450	500	60	450
Khangaum	240	450	450	15	410
Mahamadpura Cotton G, and F. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Nil.	60
Motuell Co	3,125	400	400	50	442½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	92½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	355
Sahapathy (Bellary)	600	500	50	60	500
Sassoon	500	500	500	25	500
Steel and Hayter Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sun	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	615

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

B B & C I 5 p.c	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,55
B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed	...	£ 10	...	at 5 p.c	420

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 2nd May, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·72
Temperature of Air	86·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	74·3
Relative humidity of Air	69
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	92·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·0
General Direction of Winds	NNW, NNE, N, NW, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours a	514

a From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 2nd :—Nowshera (s), from Calcutta ; Clio (s), Hull ; and Netherby Hall (s), Liverpool. On the 3rd :—King Arthur (s), from Suakim ; and R. Rubattino (s), Genoa. Yesterday :—Peninsular (s), from London ; and Teheran (s), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 3rd :—Nuddea (s), for Rangoon, &c. ; Ellora, (s), Mauritius ; Henzada (s), London ; Deccan (s), Jeddah, &c. ; Lawada (s), Calcutta ; and Rozario (s), Odessa. Yesterday :—Purulia (s), Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clio and King Arthur entered, and the s. s. Rosario and Henzada left the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Maltby and Roma left it on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Ursa, Pemba and Netherby Hall entered the dock on Friday and the s. s. Rubattino entered, and the s. s. Deccan left on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mail for Zanzibar direct, per extra s. s. Avoca, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-day.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Mahomed Ally Bunda Ally, residing at Nowrojee Hill, reports the theft of a silver watch, valued at Rs. 20, from his premises, on Friday last.

FIRE AT LOWER COLABA.—On Friday last, a fire broke out amongst a quantity of loose cotton, on the first floor of Goculdas Kullianjee's new cotton press at Victoria Bunder, Lower Colaba, and was extinguished within ten minutes, but not before damages to the extent of Rs. 300 was caused, both by fire and water. The origin of the fire is attributed to friction. One of the press hands, while attempting to put out the fire, was severely burnt about his body, and as he refused to go to hospital was taken to his own house.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles at the Yacht Club this evening at 5-45 :—

Quadrille	La Mascotte ... Metra.
Valse	Pres de Toi ... Waldteufel.
Serenade	... Schubert.
Valse	The Cloister ... Prout.
Selection	Military Tattoo ... Saro.
Polka	Chic ... Wheeler.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector George charged Mahadoo Narayen, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a dhotur, valued at Rs. 2, the property of Nanabhai Gopaldass, from his residence near the Null Bazaar, on Friday night last. The accused was observed by a neighbour of the complainant coming out of Nanabhai's house, with the dhotur in his possession, when he was arrested and handed over to the police. Mahadoo Narayen, on pleading guilty to the charge and also admitting two previous convictions, was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of Ramchunder Hurry, a peon employed in the Bombay Arsenal, aged 52 years. On Thursday evening last he was accidentally knocked down and run over near the Hancock Bridge by the carriage of Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Jehangeer, which was being driven by a coachman named Mahadoo, when he sustained fractures to two of his ribs and injuries to his lungs. He died from its effects on Friday. The verdict was, "That the death of Ramchunder Hurry was caused by fracture of the ribs and injury to the lungs, the result of his having been accidentally knocked down, and run over by a victoria."

RESTRAINED FROM DEALING WITH SHARES.—In the suit filed by Mr. C. A. Turner as receiver of the property of the old firm of Jadowjee Raghowjee against Lilladhur Shamjee and Vussonjee Nundjee, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran directed, on the 12th ult., a rule *nisi* to issue calling upon the defendants to show cause why they should not be restrained from dealing with the firm's seventy-three shares of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company and ten shares of the New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Limited. The rule was argued before his lordship on Friday by Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, on behalf of Mr. Turner, the receiver ; and by Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, on behalf of the defendants. His lordship eventually ordered that the shares be kept by the defendants, they undertaking meanwhile not to deal in any way with them or to draw dividends in respect thereof.

THE TRAMWAY ASSAULT CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which a fracas had occurred on the 28th of February between a number of cartmen and several conductors of the Bombay Tramway Company, at Colaba. It will be remembered on that date that a number of carts had got on to the tram line, which partially stopped the run of the cars. An altercation took place, and the parties came to blows. Mr. Crisp, Superintendent of the Bombay Tramway Company, had obtained a summons for assault against a cart-driver named Choonilal Heeralal. Upon this a cross-summons was taken out against Mr. Crisp by Dagu Satu, who alleged that he and many other cartmen had been seriously dealt with by the superintendent and one of his tramway drivers. Evidence for this assault was adduced, and his Worship ordered the Tramway Superintendent, Mr. Crisp, to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

NATIVE SYMPATHY.—It will be remembered that on the occasion of a general parade on the 6th March last before H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Mr. Narandas Pranjivandas was turned away by Constable Uncles from an enclosure alleged to be set apart for the military, and charges of assault and criminal force and a counter-charge of trespass were filed before Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate. The result was that Mr. Narandas was fined Rs. 20 and Mr. Uncles was acquitted. Against this decision the aggrieved party has filed an appeal in the High Court, and the Judges, Messrs. Birdwood and Jardine, have accepted the appeal, called for the records of the cases, and directed the Magistrate to furnish copies of the votes of evidence in the two cases to the appellant. The matter will be heard in the early part of June on the re-opening of the Court after the summer vacation. In the meantime considerable sympathy has been evoked in behalf of Mr. Narandas, a respectable young gentleman connected with the family of the late Sir Mungaldas, and voluntary subscriptions have been collected by a vernacular newspaper, nearly a hundred persons having sent their contributions for the prosecution of the appeal, and further sums have been promised for the same purpose.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday last, Inspector Greyhurst brought up on remand and charged Sudassew Hunmunta, a noted character, before Mr. P. Ryan, upon three separate charges of theft of property consisting of a musical instrument, valued at Rs. 10, the property of Chintamon Narayen, a Bramin mendicant, residing at Kandawady, which was stolen from his premises some time during October, 1889, of a quantity of silk wearing apparel and a metal watch, of the collective value of Rs. 55, the property of Vishweshwar Venkata, a student residing at Girgaum, and stolen from his premises on the 9th February last ; and a glass hanging lamp, valued at Rs. 2, the property of r. Shamrao Vittul, residing at Churney Road, and stolen from the porch of that gentleman's house on the evening of the 24th ultimo. The accused was arrested while he was removing the lamp by Gungadeen Mungul, a watchman in the service of Mr. Shamrao Vittul, and handed over to the police. The police upon subsequent enquiries traced the property that was stolen from the residences of the other two complainants to the possession of Marwarrees, with whom they had been pledged by the accused. Sudassew Hunmunta was convicted upon the three charges, and sentenced to an accumulated term of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

SIR EDGAR BOEHM'S bronze equestrian statue of the Prince Consort, which is the Jubilee present of the women of the United Kingdom to the Queen, is now finished, and will be ready for unveiling in a month, but it is probable that the ceremony will be deferred until the beginning of July, in order that the Empress Frederick and the Duke of Connaught may be present.

THE rules promulgated last year by the Government of Bengal for the inspection of places of accommodation for emigrants in the mofussil, have now been supplemented by others regulating the conditions under which the journey of the emigrants by rail shall be made. Any measure which helps, as this promises to do, to reduce the extraordinary amount of disease and mortality among the coolies *enroute* for the tea gardens, is worthy of support.

THE *RAST GOFTAR* DEFAMATION CASE.

MR. COOPER, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, recorded further evidence in the case in which Mr. Framjee C. Mehta, the editor and proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* newspaper, charges Messrs. Kaikhosro N. Kabrajee and Merwanjee F. Murzban, the editor and publisher of the *Rast Goftar*, with defamation.

Messrs. Russell and P. M. Mehta appeared for the prosecution, Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Budrooden Tyebjee representing the two defendants.

Mr. Jamsetjee P. Kapadia, cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said Gurgin was a courtier and one of the principal nobles at the court of Kaikhosro, and had been described in the *Shah Nameh* as an "illustrious and a famous warrior, and a good fighter."

Mr. Kirkpatrick was preparing to examine the witness in regard to certain extracts from the above book, showing that Gurgin was a man of good character, when Mr. P. M. Mehta raising no objection, he having in view the saving of time in the case, the whole of the extracts were put in, the translations as made at the instance of the defendants being accepted by the complainant's counsel.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was then proceeding to question Mr. Kapadia relating to a passage in the *Burjor Nameh*, relating to the attempt made by Rustom to poison his grandson, when Mr. P. M. Mehta objected on the ground that the question was irrelevant as not bearing on the character of Gurgin.

MR. Russell : You might as well go back into ancient history and give us a passage or two from the life of King David.

His Worship considering that it was advisable that the cross-examination should be kept to the original bearing, Mr. Kirpatrick stated he had no further question to put to the witness.

Owing to Mr. Budrooden Tyebjee, who was engaged elsewhere, being desirous of examining Mr. Kapadia, his Worship suggested that another witness might be called.

Mr. Mehta stated that Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, who was absent at Mahableshwar, was ill and could not attend.

His Worship having stated that he was desirous of questioning the defendants, Mr. Kaikhosro N. Kabrajee and the other accused said they left the defence in the hands of their counsel.

His Worship thereupon framed charges against the accused, basing them upon the two defamatory letters which appeared in the defendants' newspaper so far back as the 25th August, 1889.

The defendants pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the Court on behalf of the second defendant, said that while he held that there had been no offence committed, and even if there had, his client's position was much stronger than that of the other defendant, who was the editor. It was simply a waste of public time for the complainant to have brought the case into a criminal court, for it was a childish thing for the complainant to have put himself in the position of a public man whose character had suffered by what had appeared in the defendant's paper. He thought that if the name of Gurgin was open to ridicule, the complainant by his conduct had amply justified the suggestion, for he thought that he should be called Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Gurgin. He considered that it would be a hardship on the orators of the National Congress, and the Municipal Corporation would be perplexed to a considerable extent if every time they made an allusion to history or literature they were liable to be confronted by charges such as the complainant had instituted. He portrayed newspaper editors of the future when writing editorials, surrounded by the Penal Code and Law Reports as books of reference to guide them in their choice of allusions to historical characters when they were engaged in writing on subjects coming under their notice.

Mr. Budroodeen Tyebjee, appearing in Court at this time, Mr. Kirkpatrick, in deference to his Worship, stopped his address, in order to allow of the former gentleman proceeding with the cross-examination of Mr. Kapadia.

Mr. Budroodeen was about to elicit from the witness the translation of a certain passage in the *Shah Nameh*, when Mr. P. M. Mehta said he would accept the translation as made by Mr. Budroodeen.

The witness in further examination said he was also willing to accept the translation as made by Mr. Budroodeen, and found that the words "meanly born" did not appear in it. Questioned regarding certain translations made by him, the witness said he had never represented Gurgin as being a "great hero." Shown one of the books written by him, he said he had called Gurgin, basing his remarks on the words of Malcolm, "a great warrior." He had stated in his book that in the encounter between the Persian and Tartar heroes, where Gurgin was pitted against Andaraman, the latter being struck by an arrow, Gurgin (as the witness stated was mentioned in the *Shah Nameh*,) took advantage of the mishap, and rushed in and despatched his opponent. (Laughter.)

Re-examined by Mr. Mehta, witness said that the first accused had translated a portion of the *Shah Nameh* from a dramatic point of view. In that translation the defendant had stated : "The readers of *Shah Nameh* know that Gurgin was a Persian hero, but he pretended to be classed among heroes though not a true hero. His heroism consisted in his loquacity but in a battle-field he precipitately traced his steps backward leaving others in front, even infant heroes like Bezen or Sorab."

The case was then adjourned until Saturday, the 14th June, when Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee will address the Court.

THE EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.

THE honorary secretary begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations received in April, 1890 :—

	Rs.
H. H. Maharana Shree Sir Juswatsingji, K.C.I.E., Thakore Saheb of Limbdi	500
Mr. Furdoonjee Dhunjeebhoy Allbless, in memory of his aunt, Bai Cursedbai, daughter of Eduljee Framjee Allbless and widow of Nusserwanjee Bomanjee Mody, who died on 10th March 1890.	100
Mr. Cowasjee Framjee Setna and family, in memory of the late Cowasjee Framjee Setna, who died on the 1st March, 1890	100
Mr. Alfred Keyser, C.S., Commissioner, S.D.	65
Mr. Cowasjee Pallonjee, in memory of his deceased wife, Bai Bachoobai	50
Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S., C.I.E.	30
Mr. H. Coaldrey	30
Bai Moteebai, daughter of Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee Allbless, in memory of her aunt, Bai Cursedbai.	25
Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Setna, in memory of his sister's death, Bai Bachoobai	25
Mr. J. A. Pereira	25
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Moore, C.S.	20
Mr. M. H. Scott, C.S., Satara	20
Khan Bahadur N. M. Khory, Mhow	20
Mr. F. C. Remington	12
Mr. C. Rustomjee Sethna	10
Mr. J. A. Grant	10
O. M.	10
Mr. Vurjeevandass Madhowdass	10
Mr. H. M. Phipson	10
Mr. C. E. Fox	10
Mr. W. E. Hart, B.A., Barrister-at-law	10
Lieut.-Col. H. Collingwood	10
Mr. H. J. B. Hargrave, M.A., M.I.C.E.	10
Mr. Dharamsee Morarjee Goculdass	10
Mr. Furdoonjee Dorabjee Dotiwala, in memory of his deceased wife, Bai Awabai, who died on 26th January, 1890	7
Mr. G. Cotton (monthly subscription) for April	5
A Catholic (L. M. V., monthly subscription) for April	5
Fr. D. F. Pereira (monthly subscription) for December 1889, January, February, March, and April	5
J. G.	5
Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee	5
Mr. D. F. Gonsalves	5
Sums under Rs. 5	15

Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

WITH reference to our recent remarks regarding the employment of time-expired soldiers in Australia, writes a *Pioneer*, a military correspondent sends us some information which may possibly account for the break-up of the Corps of Commissionaires in Sydney, if it is indeed broken up. It seems that the corps from the first met with violent opposition from the Trades Union of New South Wales, and this hostility was fanned by a number of soldiers, who had, we regret to say, been discharged from the corps for misconduct. At the end of June last the division still numbered 32, and at that time Sir Edward Walter was confident of ultimate success, and pooh-poohed the idea of retreat ; but the Trades Union is even a stronger organisation in the colonies than it is at home, and it is possible Major Hawkins, who commanded the corps, after a time found its opposition too much for him.

ALLEGED FALSE INFORMATION TO A PUBLIC SERVANT.

THE case, in which Christna Bajee charges Rahimtoolla Gool Mahomed, a sub-inspector in the employ of the Bombay Municipality, with having given false information against him in his position as a public servant on the 12th of February last, in respect of his having received Rs. 20 by way of gratification from various wards in the Health Department was resumed on Saturday before Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Courts. Mr. Rivett-Carnac and Mr. Safrazally conducted the prosecution. Defendant's counsel did not appear. The statements of Dr. Weir, the Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, and Mr. Leask, his Assistant, which had been submitted to the Court at the outset of the evidence for the prosecution were read to the defendant, who informed his Worship that he had several questions to put, but which he was unable to lay before his Worship owing to the absence of his solicitor.

The next witness was Amiruddeen Fassati, who deposed that the slips before the Court containing various entries with certain sums marked against them had been written by him about fourteen months ago at the dictation of Abajee Dajee, who had represented them to be his private accounts.

Sub-Inspector D'Souza, the next witness, deposed to his having made enquiries concerning statements in the petition of the accused, which he had been ordered to carry out by the Assistant Health Officer.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, in addressing the Court on behalf of the complainant, contended that he did not see that the accused had done anything to show that the information he gave to the Municipal Commissioner, with regard to his client having received Rs. 20 from each ward, had been true. Nor had he submitted any evidence or called upon any witnesses to justify his statement. Moreover, Dr. Weir had told the Court that from the enquiries which he had made he had come to the conclusion that the charges had not been true against the complainant, who, during the twenty-five years that he had been in the employment of the Municipality, had never been accused of such a charge as was now brought against him. The fact of the defendant having been discharged from the Municipality, and then drawing up a petition against Christna Bajee, owing to certain rumours that he had heard from several employés in the department, clearly went to show that it was a direct animus which he must have entertained against the complainant, having trumped up the charge which he (the defendant) knew to be false. The slips moreover which had been produced could not bear on the charge as they had been written by quite a different person. Neither did the defendant ask to be produced the person who had written those slips as he alleged, and who had been discharged from the Municipality, in the witness-box for his defence. He might fairly have come forward to give evidence, but, as they saw, had never been called upon by the accused, and had denied ever having written the slips. The slips before the Court did not appear to be those which might have been in a pocket for the period of fourteen months. Nothing had been put forward in the defence to show that they were true ; but they were alleged to have been found in a pocket-book. That those slips should have been written, as was stated, in the Municipal Stables, and then had been found, was simply put forward as a mere fabrication in trying to lay the charge against the complainant. The Magistrate, in summing up the case, asserted that the case had been lengthened out unnecessarily by a number of mistakes which had been made with regard to the sanction of the Municipal Commissioner. It appeared that the accused did make a complaint to a superior officer of the charge, which had been brought against the complainant which, as Dr. Weir had stated, was the duty of the servants of the department to bring to notice. It appeared, moreover, as was mentioned in Dr. Weir's statement, that the slips were handed over to the police since they seemed very suspicious. If there had been any attempt at bribery the defendant had every right to make a report. Acting under these circumstances the Magistrate informed the defendant that he was discharged, because he (the Magistrate) believed that the petition had been made in an honest belief of its being true.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A SUPPOSED LUNATIC.

TOOLSIDASS JEWRAJ, a Hindoo mendicant, who is supposed to be not in his right mind, began making a daily call four days before last Saturday, at the office of a Bunnia, named Killichand Dewchand, demanding alms on each occasion. He was refused each time, and on Saturday, he armed himself with a large-sized clasp-knife, and as Killichand came out of his room at Mandvie, he walked up to the latter, and said that if he was not given alms he would stab Killichand. He then struck at him, and wounded him in the shoulder. Killichand ran down the street calling for assistance, and the mendicant pursued him, and when he caught him up, stabbed him in the back and abdomen. He struck him yet again, and this time the knife penetrated to the lungs. Just then several people ran up and secured the man, whom they handed over to the police. The wounded Bunnia was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was considered to be in so precarious a condition that Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, was sent for to take his deposition. The case was remanded till the 20th instant, and the jail authorities have been asked to keep Toolsidas under observation with a view to ascertaining whether he is insane or not.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT C. M. CRAWFORD, 2-5th Gurkhas, has been appointed Quartermaster.

Captain J. W. C. HUTCHINSON, 6th Punjab Infantry, has been permitted to proceed to Russia to study the language.

CAPTAIN F. HEMPHILL, 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, has been appointed Interpreter to the Battalion.

CAPTAIN A. V. PAYNE, Wiltshire Regiment, has been confirmed in his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir Hugh Gough.

LIEUTENANT C. S. DODGSON, East Surrey Regiment, has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, and posted to the 30th Bombay Infantry.

THE undermentioned officers passed the higher standard in Persian on the 7th April :—Lieutenants S. Menzies, Lincolnshire Regiment ; T. W. Haig, Bengal Staff Corps ; and T. F. Whyte, Bombay Staff Corps.

THE following appointments have been made :—25th Punjab Infantry : Second-Lieutenant J. Gaisford, Manchester Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 40th Bengal Infantry : Second-Lieutenant E. F. Hood, South Wales Borderers, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas : Lieutenant J. L. Rose, Highland Light Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

THE following appointments are made :—4th Benga Cavalry : Lieutenant H. C. Edwards, from the 12th Bengal Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer. Second Lieutenant C. Rattray, from the 12th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Squardron Officer on probation. 10th Bengal Lancers : Major H. Heath, 11th Bengal Lancers, to officiate as Commandant vice Colonel Strong, on leave. 15th Bengal Cavalry :—Lieutenant C. E. Stewart, from the 35th Sikhs, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 31st Punjab Infantry : Lieutenant J. E. Waterfield to be Adju- tant.

THE undermentioned officers passed the higher standard in Hindustani on 7th April :—Major E. S. Browne, V. C., South Wales Borderers ; Captains P. R. Mockler, Royal Warwickshire, and C. W. Park, Devonshire Regiment ; Lieutenants G. S. F. Napier, Royal Sussex, and D. B. Blakeway, Liverpool Regiment ; H. Walton, Bengal Staff Corps ; F. H. Peterson, Bengal Staff Corps ; H. G. Brown, Bombay Staff Corps ; C. E. Bliss, West Yorkshire Regiment ; J. Y. Siddon, Worcestershire Regiment ; J. L. W. Ffrench-Mullen, 7th Dragoon Guards ; the Hon'ble C. E. Bruce, Oxfordshire Light Infantry ; E. C. Rowcroft, Devonshire Regiment ; and H. A. M. Tighe, Connaught Rangers.

THE undermentioned have been granted leave of absence :—Lieutenant R. M. Edwards, 18th Bengal Infantry, to England for 188 days, on medical certificate. Captain R. H. Jennings, District Staff Officer, Meerut, to Simla, on private affairs, to 28th July. Captain H. S. Massy, 19th Bengal Lancers, to England for 182 days, on medical certificate. Lieutenant P. Malcolm, 2-4th Gurkhas, to England, for 182 days, on medical certificate. Lieutenant E. St. A. Wake, 16th Bengal Cavalry, to England, for 1 year, on private affairs. Surgeon F. P. Maynard, to England for 182 days, on medical certificate. Lieutenant S. Menzies, Lincolnshire Regiment, to Kashmir to 15th October, on private affairs. Colonel D. W. Strong, 10th Bengal Lancers, to Kashmir, to 15th September, on private affairs. Captain A. de B. V. Paget, Durham Light Infantry, to England, for one year, on private affairs. Lieutenant J. N. Jephson, 5th Bengal Infantry, to Ranikhet, for six months, to study the language.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Rozario, 1,238 tons, Captain William Brown, sailed on last Saturday for Odessa, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Lawada, 2,140 tons, Captain J P Nailer, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Teheran, 1,670 tons, Captain Chassam, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo, and 30 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Nuddea, 1,932 tons, Captain J H Stafford, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon and Moulmein, via Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Nowshera, 1,938 tons, Captain A Liddiard, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain Raffin, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Suakim, with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Netherly Hall, 2,139 tons, Captain W H Gravin, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Liverpool with a general cargo, The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates & Co.

THE steam-ship Clio, 1,779 tons, Capt W Red, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Hull, with a general cargo,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"MADEIRA," Leacock's "Anchor Seal," now obtainable from PHIPSON and Co.

PIANOFORTES.—On Hire or Hire Purchase, the largest stock to select from, and the best or the climate of India. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR! MAHABLESHWAR!!—Phaeton from Wathor to Mahableshwar, Rs. 15. Tonga from Wathar to Mahableshwar, Rs. 10, Seats in Tonga for servants each Rs. 2. Parcels, including railway charges per lb. As. 2. Apply to Coverjee Ardasir and Co., Poona, Mahableshwar and Bombay Livery Stable Co., Limited.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmayer Pianoforte Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and detailed lists on application. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

COME AND SEE!—Just arrived from China and Japan, an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, 7, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW SONGS, New Pieces, New Dance Music, every Mail. Can be heard, tried over, or taken on approval. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

CRICKET BALLS.—Dark's played at Lord's Rs. 3-8; Duke's Crown Rs. 3-12; Match Rs. 3-6; Lily Whites Rs. 3-10; Page's match Rs. 3-4; Spike's annas 10; I. R. handle cover annas 12.—WRIGHT and Co., Mint Road, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED.—Few Victoria Jubilee Hand Organs with 18 Steel Harmonium Reeds and 12 endless tunes and case, complete, Rs. 120. Never imported into India before.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Bombay.

CONCERT—TO-NIGHT 8-30. COLABA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL. Admission Ans 4, front Seats Annas 8.

WANTED LOAN of Rs. Eight thousand on a well-paying Ginning Factory at Up-country to extend their Business. Good interest offered. For terms apply "M.," care of this paper.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by a young Englishman in Bombay. Any position of trust. Is tall, of good appearance, &c., and has held a very responsible post for two years, in the country. Highest references and testimonials. E. P., office of this paper.

BANJOS, American and English make, with 5 or 7 strings. See our Price List, the best and cheapest imported. Largest Stock in India. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

REQUIRED a MESSMAN for Officers' Mess, 1st Worcester Regiment. Average Dining Members 20. Apply stating terms to MESS PRESIDENT, Worcester Regiment, Poona.

SHAPOORJEE & Co., General Purveyors and Bazar Agents, (Establishe l 1871,) No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 49, Meadow Street, Bombay.

MRS. SULLIVAN, late of the Cama Hospital Midwife, and Ladies' Monthly Nurse, No. 123, Frere Road.

TO LET.—PREMISES in Rampart Row, opposite Watson's Hotel, Suitable for an Office or Shop. Apply to THOS. COOK and Son, Rampart Row.

PANCHGANI TO LET.—Prospect HOUSE and YELLOW ROSE COTTAGE, both well situated and furnished within easy reach of Church, High School, and Library.—WILLIAM SPIERS, House Agent.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Practical WATCH-MAKERS, 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 11, Staff Lines, Poona. Noted House for repairing Watches, Chronometers, Clocks, &c. All Repairs are executed by Competent Assistants imported by us from Europe, and satisfactory performance is warranted for one year. Watches and Jewellery exchanged.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

GLUTEN & JAMBOUL Biscuits, Charcoal BISCUITS, Bran Biscuits, to order. PEARSE, Church Gate Street, Fort.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters For terms, apply to B, L, A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc. apply "P.," care of this office.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL COMPANY, Ld.—FOR SALE, 2 Sizing Machines 16 Fly-wheel Segments, 2 Second-motion Pinions, a Second-motion Shaft, and 27 sets of Economiser pipes. Can be seen at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—A small Consignment of FLOORING MINTON TILES, Chess Board Pattern, Cheap.—GEYER & Co., Limited, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of LADIES' SATIN SHOES in various Colors and the New Brown Russia Shoe for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

RANSOME'S Celebrated LAWN MOWERS, "The Automaton," "The World," "The New Paris," 10, 12, 14 and 16 inches. In Stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!! Every day 3 kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry. Wines and Spirits of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail.—MORENAS and CO., General Merchants.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 3: Postage, 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 3 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance postage extra.

NOTICE.

MR. C. A GRAVES.
DENTAL SURGEON.
HAS REMOVED
from Medows Street to
ESPLANADE ROAD.
(next to National Bank of India)
and Malabar Hill Road.

THE EXCELSIOR BILLIARD CUSHIONS on the new PATENT LOW PRINCIPLE are now being made BY JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.'s LD., and can be supplied at the same price, as those made on the old principle. Price Lists free on application to JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD., GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, 18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY,

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly.

New Catalogue on application at Messrs.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.
STARLEY AND COMPANY,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Hungarian Aperient Water.
"DIAMOND MARK."
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."
USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
19 Regent Street, London, England.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS
DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 3.

CONSOLS declined ¼ per cent. in London yesterday, say, to 97⅞; but Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 108½. Bar Silver was 3-16d per oz. higher at 46⅛d., and private telegrams call the market strong at the advance. In Rupee Securities there was an advance of ¾ per cent. in each denomination, at £76 and £78, respectively. Three lakhs of Council Bills were allotted to Bombay at 1s. 5 11-16d., which is the same rate as was obtained for transfers at the regular allotments on Wednesday, and 1-16d. below the extra sale on the same day. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 5¾d. The weekly Specie shipments consisted of £90,000 in Gold to Bombay, and £20,000 of the same metal to Calcutta. Braziers' Copper was 10s. per ton lower in London at £57; Yellow Metal was ¼ down, at 5¾. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 89¼; Exchange on London was a little easier, at frcs. 25·14½.

To-day Silver was unchanged in London. The Indian Council allotted five extra lakhs of Bills on Calcutta at 1s. 5 23-32d., an advance of 1-32d. on yesterday's rate.

In General Produce, Bombay Linseed was 3d. per quarter dearer on the spot at 42s. 6d. ex-quay; but the arrival price was unaltered at 41s. 3d. Quotations for Rapeseed to arrive also come unchanged at 52s. for Yellow Guzerat, and 50s. 6d. for Yellow Cawnpore. The Wheat Market was quiet but steady, and No. 1 spot Soft White in Liverpool was 1d. per cental dearer at 7s. 2½d. ex-quay; spot White Delhi being quoted at 6s. 10d. per cental. There were 120,000 quarters less of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday at 2,090,000 quarters, than on the previous Friday. Coffee was steady in Mincing Lane; but Medium Mysore was 1s. cheaper at 102s. per cwt., Mid-Plantation being still quoted at 100s.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier last evening, speaking generally, but firm for Surats, the total Sales having been the same as Thursday's at 8,000 bales, but including the large proportion of 2,000 bales of East Indian. Spot prices of American and East Indian Cotton were unaltered; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher for all nearer deliveries, including June-July, but lower to the same extent in the more distant positions. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm; but no further change in prices of Goods or Yarn is quoted. This afternoon the Liverpool market closed dull; Surats firm; with spot and arrival prices unchanged. The total Sales aggregated 7,000 bales, of which 2,000 were Surats. The Imports were again 4,000 bales.

The week's Sales on Liverpool were slightly in excess of those for the previous week, at 74,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers was rather less at 84,000 bales. The Imports were 41,000 bales less, at 54,000 bales. The total Stock had fallen off during the week by 40,000 bales; but it was still heavier by 198,000 bales, than at this time last year, and by 187,000 bales than in the year before. The stock of Surats had increased during the week by 14,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 156,000 bales. The total Visible Supply was 70,000 bales less than on the previous Friday; but of East Indian Cotton there were 20,000 bales more in sight. It will be seen from the figures which we give below, that the total Visible Supply was yesterday 212,000 bales greater than last year at the same time, and 39,000 bales more than in 1888; while in the case of East Indian Cotton an increase of 39,000 bales, and 217,000 bales, respectively, is shown. The price of Mid.-American in Liverpool was yesterday the same as on the previous Friday, and ⅛d. per found higher than it stood at last year at the same time; while compared with the rate which ruled in 1888 the difference is just 1d. per lb.

At 12 cents. per lb. ready Mid-Uplands was unchanged in New York yesterday; but August Futures were 4 points higher, at 11·87 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales, bringing the week's total to 12,000 bales less than that of the corresponding week last year, and to half the quantity received in 1888 at the same time, the total receipts for the season now showing the diminished increase of 2,42,000 bales and 3,93,000 bales as against last year and 1888, respectively. The quantity in sight in America yesterday was 7,040,000 bales, compared with 6,970,000 bales visible a week ago. A further advance of 4 points took place in August Futures in New York yesterday, but no change is reported in the spot price. The receipts at the Ports were 3,000 bales against 2,600 bales last year, and 4,000 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Week's receipts	16,000	28,000	32,000
" exports to U. K.	23,000	26,000	25,000
" " Continent	18,000	27,000	19,008
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,618,000	5,406,000	5,255,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,624,000	2,539,000	2,465,000
" " to Continent do.	1,989,000	1,790,000	1,644,000
" Stock in the Ports	228,000	398,000	483,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 2nd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Total supply of all kinds	2,460,000	2,248,450	2,420,570
" " Surats	681,000	544,800	466,990

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,070,000	872,250	882,770
" London	12,000	15,000	25,000
American afloat	50,000	58,000	48,000
East Indian "	73,000	102,000	63,000
	1,205,000	1,047,250	1,018,770
Price of Mid.-Americans	6 7-16d.	6 3-16d.	5 7-16d.
" Good Dholleras	4 11-16d.	4 13-16d.	4⅛d.
Difference	1⅛d.	1⅜d.	1 1-16d.

There has been upon the whole a decidedly steadier feeling in our local Cotton Market to-day; but business has continued to be on a small scale, and prices show no quotable change. The total purchases sum up under 1,500 bales, of which 800 bales were Julgaum, at Rs. 191-94; the balance being made up of Bhownugger, at Rs. 207; Veraval, at Rs. 170-90; and Untni, at Rs. 191 per candy.

WHEAT has been less firm in tone; but the market may still be called steady at previous quotations, at which a moderate business is reported.

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent in a steady market with rates unaltered for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,725 bales.
Wheat	52,293 cwts.
Linseed	12,059 "
Rapeseed	4,283 "
Gingelly	1,879 "
Poppy Seed	3,668 "
Groundnuts	1,563 "
Castor Seed	2,917 "

FREIGHTS are weak with very little doing, ready or forward, and no fresh engagements of importance have transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE has been firm and advancing, and with Silver strong at the enhanced quotations given above, there will, to all appearance, be another rapid rise in rates. The market opened 1-32d. higher all round than yesterday's closing quotations, a small amount of three months' sight Credits being placed at 1s. 5¾d. for May delivery; but on the receipt of firmer rates from Calcutta the market gradually hardened, until, at the close, 1s. 5 15-16d. was the best rate obtainable either for ready or forward delevery. There has been little enquiry for remittance, but we hear of 1s. 5 11-16d. having been done for August delivery. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 11-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 13-19d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5 15-16d	"
Francs do.	1·88½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has had a smart rise today, the cash price for Fours having advanced to 102 9-16, which was the quotation at closing; while for the 30th inst. settlement the rate has moved up to 102 13-16. The other denomination is quoted at 104¼ with buyers at the rate.

SHARES have been quiet, but we call prices generally steady as last quoted. The only movement has been in Cotton Mill shares, and in these there has been an advance of Rs. 10 each in Jewraj Balloo, Manockji Petit, and Queen; of Rs. 7½ in Coorla; and of Rs. 5 in City of Bombay; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Oriental at our quotations.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CASTELLI—May 3, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of X. Castelli, of a son.

DEATH.

CONRY—May 4, at Frere Road, Bessie Eleanor (Nellie) Victoria, youngest child of Thomas and Mary Conry, aged 2 years, 11 months and 3 days. Funeral will leave this house at 4 p.m. this afternoon. Friends will please accept of this intimation.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

ARMITAGE-DUNSTERVILLE—April 10, at the church of St. James the Less, West Teignmouth, S Devon, Frederick Lionel Armitage, B A, to May Octavia, dau hter of Maj-Gen L G A Dunsterville, late Bombay Staff Corps of Beaufort Lodge, Teignmouth.

CURTIS—WALKER—April 16, at Christ Church, Surbiton-hill, John Richard Blood, son of Thomas Blood Curtis, late Educational Inspector, N D, Bombay, to Georgiana Eden, daughter of James Walker, of Moorefoot, Surbiton.

KIERNAN—FIGG—April 11, at Newton Abbott, James, son of Michael Francis Houghton Kiernan, to Daisy, daughter of late Henry Figg, C E, of India, and granddaughter of Col Figg, R E.

NEARY—FULLER—April 10, at St Deny's Church, Southampton, Maj S Neary, late 56th Regt, to Florence Esther, daughter of John G Fuller, late Madras Medical Est.

SIMPSON—URQUHART—April 15, at St Peter's Brockley Frank Moncrief, son of late Archd M Simpson, formerly of Nellore, Madras, to Lily Kate, daughter of late John Urquhart, of Staple Inn.

DEATHS.

JACKSON—April 9, at Hadleigh Hall, Suffolk, Sir L S Jackson, C I E, late Puisne Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, aged 66.

ROBSON—April 10, at Somers-place, Hyde-park, Francis Wynne Alexander Robson, Maj-Genl, late 28th Regt, Madras Staff Corps, aged 65.

WESTON—April—at sea, Capt E A Weston, P and O s s Bombay, son of late E J Weston, M R C S Eng, and Mrs Weston, Clarendon-gardens, W.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1890.

THE Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India has just issued a lengthy memorandum upon the inland trade of the country which illustrates, amongst other things, the increasing activity of Government in the collections of statistical information. Work of this kind can only be perfected by degrees, and it is not surprising to find here and there the information given in the memorandum accompanied by a qualifying caution that the returns are necessarily incomplete, or that they are only approximately near the truth. This is the case notably with the values of the goods included in the returns, for railway invoices, which form an essential part of the material on which the returns are based, are eloquent in regard to weight and quantity, but silent as to price. Still, the returns just issued show that an accurate and comprehensive statistical system is being built up for recording the growth of the inland trade of India. Where it fails necessarily is in regard to the traffic that passes along the roads and on the minor lines of communication. The most that can be done outside the registration of railway traffic is an occasional record of the traffic along the chief road and river routes. Railway traffic itself has for the purposes of these statistics been divided into "blocks," corresponding in the main with the various provinces and including also the port towns. The railway audit offices are the chief agency for the collection and classification of the returns, each office tabulating the traffic to consignees on its own line, or passing over it for delivery on another line. As time goes on and the arrangements are more perfect these statistics will be of great value for indicating the degree of commercial activity in the country. Their chief value will be to show how far the various provinces are self-supporting, how far the products of one are exchanged against the products of the other, how far they have produced a surplus beyond their own wants. Thus far the most striking fact adduced from the returns is the enormous difference betwen the value of the transactions of the various provinces with the port towns and that of the transactions between other "blocks." Thus, while the total internal trade is returned at Rs. 1,58,91,00,000, only Rs. 23,87,00,000 of this stands for the trade between the internal blocks, the remainder being nearly all between these blocks and the port towns. India, in short, imports and exports; it at present does little in the way of exchanging within its borders. When it becomes on a larger scale than at present a manufacturing country this will be altered. The most important article of Indian manufacture which finds a market in the country is the Rs. 1,59,00,000 worth of Indian twist and yarn, which—let it be noted for the comfort of Lancashire—is only half the value of the foreign imports. The stage which has been reached in the development of this industry is indicated in the fact that while the English and the Indian yarn which is moved in India is about equal in weight, in value the comparison is as two to one. If this has any practical significance it is that an effort should be made to improve the quality of Indian cotton, so that the higher counts may be spun to a larger extent. But while complaints are being made of a continuous and widespread deterioration in the quality of Indian cotton, this disproportion between English and Indian values will remain. The statistics bearing on the piece-goods trade are put forward with some diffidence, but Rs. 21,63,00,000 is represented as a substantially correct estimate of the value of the internal trade, and the fact most prominently brought out in the figures is the pre-eminence of Calcutta as a consumer and distributor of English piece-goods. The reporter trenches dangerously near upon the common place when he remarks that the returns show that the competition of India with European manufacture is far less pronounced in the case of piece-goods than in twist and yarn. An interesting subject of inquiry is, however, opened up when he speculates upon the extent of the indigenous production of coarse cloths and of some of the finer fabrics. As these products are consumed locally, they do not enter in the returns of internal trade, but it would be exceedingly interesting to learn what the extent of this industry still is, for the most recent indications of the condition of the people have shown the weaver caste to be falling back into a condition midway between that of craftsmen and of agricultural labourers. The writer lends no support to the pessimist doctrine that India is becoming a great wheat exporting country at the cost of a restriction of the area under other food grains. The exportable surplus he puts at one-sixth to one-eighth of the total out-turn, which is normally 19,77,00,000 maunds; of this 270 lakhs of maunds went to the port towns, mainly for foreign export, in 1888-89. The Central Provinces, with ninety-nine-and-a-half lakhs of maunds, stand at the head of the table; then in succession come Bengal with 50 lakhs; the North-West Provinces and Oudh, with 35 lakhs; Bengal, 32 lakhs; Sind, 26 lakhs; and Bombay, 22½ lakhs. So hopeful a view would not meet with universal acceptance, but except amongst the small section of publicists who have committed themselves to the belief that the railways and the growing wheat trade are "draining" India, there will be a general concurrence in the observation that this trade "has brought capital to the agricultural classes, and created a strong incentive to the more careful and extended tillage of inferior lands in order to set free the better soils for wheat, and by thus increasing the cultivated area and the outturn of food grains, the foreign trade has increased the capacity of the country to meet local deficiencies of food stock in time of drought." However defective the statistics may be, the compiler has been very industrious in his endeavours to extract significance from them. Thus he has drawn up a comparative table showing the positions of the various provinces in relation to cultivation, populations, railways, and total trade. In this table Bengal takes the first place for trade, population, and cultivation; while Bombay stands third for trade, second for railways, fifth for population, and third for cultivation. A more instructive table shows the incidence of trade upon population and cultivated area. Bengal has a total trade per cultivated acre of Rs. 10,00,000 per annum; Bombay of 9,20,000; Madras and the Punjab, Rs 7,50,000; Sind, Rs. 37,90,000. Sind also stands highest in regard to the value of exports and imports per head of population; in Bombay proper the value of exports was Rs. 6,30,000 per head, and of imports Rs. 4,30,000. The influence of railways upon the growth of trade in the ports is another subject which is treated in the memorandum. The writer says that scarcely any impression was made upon the trade of northern India with the coast, by the connection of Allahabad with Bombay in 1870, for it is the valley of the Nerbudda, and not the North-Western Provinces, which have been tapped for the export trade by this line, which struck the Gangetic valley too near the middle to give the southern part any advantage in inland communication over its natural outlet on the east coast. The opening of the Punjab trunk line to Karachi gave an immense impetus to the trade of that port, for the imports and exports have since increased nearly five-fold. It is not astonishing therefore that Karachi should be ambitious in regard to further communication with the North-West. Karachi, as the writer says, has been unable to compete successfully for the trade of the western districts of the North-West Provinces and Oudh with Bombay. Bombay has besides taken the lion's share of the trade of the tract between Agra and Saharunpore through the completion of communication with Delhi in 1881, the advantage gained being measured in the fact that while the trade of Calcutta has increased only 16·8 between 1881 and 1888, that of Bombay has risen by 31·3. The growth of the Bombay trade with this part of India is further exhibited in the fact that while compared with 1885-86, the first year for which complete inland trade figures exist, the percentage of the North-West Provinces and Oudh exports which went to Bombay show an increase of nearly five per cent., the consignments to Calcutta show a decline of nearly 14 per cent. A year or two hence new elements of interest will appear in these returns, for they will then show in what proportion Bombay and Calcutta will divide between them the new export trade created by the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland Railways.

THAT they do not always manage things better in England, as Sterne would have said, than they do in India, is exemplified in the discussion that has for some time past been going on in England concerning the rating of machinery for local taxation. A good deal of controversy has been provoked at home by the discovery some time since on the part of the rating authorities, that they had power to levy rates upon the machinery of a mill or factory as well as upon the fabric itself. In one case a lace manufacturer saw the rateable value of his factory suddenly raised from £200 a year to £600, the difference being represented by the rateable value of the plant. The agitation that was aroused by cases of this kind led to the formation of a society for the protection of the manufacturers' interests against exactions of this sort. A Bill is now before the House of Commons which defines the machinery to be rated as comprising the "water wheels, steam, gas, air, and electric engines, steam boilers, and all other fixed motive powers and the fixed appurtenances thereof, shafts, wheels, and other fixed power machinery which transmits the action of motive power to other machinery, fixed or loose." No other machinery, whether attached to the premises or not, is to be taken into consideration in estimating the rateable value of manufacturing premises. So that in rating a cotton mill, for instance, the spindles would under this provision be exempt from taxation, the assessment being limited to the fabric and the boilers and engines. This apparently is intended as a reaffirmation of the principle contained in existing statutes which exempt furniture, stock-in-trade, tools, and chattels of every description. A recent decision in the Court of Appeal has declared that "chattel machinery," while not separately rateable as such, has to be taken into account in getting at the rateable value, "if it makes the premises fit for the particular purpose for which they are used." The danger of such a ruling as this arises from uncertainty of application, and hence it is of great importance to manufacturers at home that a clear statutory definition of liability should be given. As a legal correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* puts it, "whether machinery should be excluded, or furniture, tools, and chattels included, is unimportant compared with the necessity for establishing a uniform system which shall not relieve one class at the expense of another." In Bombay the same question arose some years ago, but the difficulty was got rid of by a compromise. Down to 1880 the Bombay mills were assessed upon an estimate of their annual letting value. In that year a committee which was appointed to see if a fairer basis could not be found suggested that a fixed rate per yard should be assessed upon the space occupied by machinery, godowns, and outhouses, respectively. This principle was thereupon adopted, the rates fixed being twelve annas per square yard for the space occupied by machinery, and eight annas per square yard for godowns and outhouses. But the change had no sooner been made than it was found to be unsatisfactory. The Town Council, in the important report on the assessment which they presented in 1881, complained that a loss of between six and seven thousand rupees a year had resulted from the new arrangement, that the rates were too low, and that the incidence of the rate on the basis adopted was unequal, as several mills which contained a larger number of looms and spindles had been rated at a lower valuation than others containing a smaller number. The committee cast about for a better method of assessment, taking counsel with some of the leading persons connected with the mill industry. Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohundas recommended that the valuation should be at the rate of six annas per spindle and eight rupees per loom, the latter apparently for the cost of the plant, and take interest in which affect the service.

rally accepted average cost. Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata and Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali concurred in regarding the old assessment as ridiculously low. The former recommended that six per cent. on the declared value of the whole property of a mill, after due allowances for depreciation, would be a fair basis of assessment; while Mr. Bengali recommended ten annas per spindle and fifteen rupees per loom as a fair assessment, though this was more than sixty per cent in excess of the rate suggested by Mr. Gokuldas. But the basis of calculation adopted was not that of the number of spindles, but of the superficial area. In the first instance, Re. 1-8 was the rate fixed as the annual value per square yard of mill buildings, and Re. 1 per square yard of out-houses, but an appeal to the Presidency Magistrate led to the reference of the matter to arbitration, Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali representing the Municipality and Mr. John Fleming the Millowners' Association. The rates finally agreed upon were Rs. 1-6-3 per square yard for mill buildings, and fourteen annas per square yard for outhouses. So far the principle has worked well, but it is scarcely likely that it would answer in England, where the variety of manufacturing pursuits would make it exceedingly difficult to fix the rateable value upon a mere basis of measurement. The problem was not an easy one to solve in Bombay, but there is an "elegant simplicity" about it here compared with the complexity which it assumes in England.

THE chances of the Leper Bill being proceeded with even next cold weather are now, we understand, believed to be remote. The Government of India and the local Governments, so far as replies have been received from them, hold that complete proof of the contagiousness of leprosy should be afforded by medical authorities, both in India and at home, before the principle of compulsory segregation is adopted. They are reluctant, in fact, to legislate on the basis of what Dr. Vandyke Carter and other eminent specialists have accepted as "a safe working hypothesis."

WE hear that the Government of India have accepted the resignation by Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai (the Minister-elect of the Baroda State) of his appointment in the British Service as Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda. Dewan Bahadur Manibhai will assume charge of his new office as soon as the formal sanction of Government is received.

ON Saturday forenoon, a collision between two trains took place at the Victoria Terminus, fortunately, without any serious results. The Coorla local train, while entering the terminus, collided with an empty train in the yard while the latter was being shunted. Some of the passengers in the Coorla local received very slight injuries, while three carriages of the empty train were damaged. The accident was attributed to the neglect of a signaller.

AT the High Court on Saturday, on the application of Mr. Lang, on behalf of the accused Brahmachari Madhavnand Sadanud, at the prosecution of Mr. Proctor Sims, Mr. Justice Farran ordered the issue of a commission to Bhownuggur, similar to the one ordered by Mr. Justice Bayley in the prosecution of the same accused by Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree. The application for a joint commission in both the cases was refused as being beyond the power of the court.

IT is stated that the Ameer of Bokhara, attended by a brilliant suite, will visit St. Petersburg next autumn for the installation of his son as a member of the Corps of Pages.

MAJOR R. G. HANDCOCK, Bengal Staff Corps second in command, 39th Bengal Infantry, has permission to retire from the service on June 8, 1890.

BRIGADE-SURGEON D. J. M'CARTHY, M.D., of the Madras Medical Department, and Medical Officer, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, has been placed on the temporary half-pay list, with effect from April 5, 1890.

MR. CHILDERS, M.P., and Mrs. Childers, arrived in town on Friday evening from India. (11th ult.) The right hon. gentleman has formed a high opinion of the resources of India and the capacity of its vast native prpulation.

THERE will be more grief in Madras, writes the civil and *Military

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

LABOUR RIOTS IN SPAIN.

LONDON, MAY 3.

Riots arising out of the labour demonstrations are reported as having occurred yesterday at Barcelona. Free fights were numerous, and affairs assumed such a critical aspect after a while that the town was declared in a state of siege.

MAY 4.

Later details of the riots at Barcelona state that the mob wrecked the tram-cars, and did a great amount of destruction before the troops, three regiments of which were called out, arrived.

The strikers first fired on the military with revolvers, to which the soldiery replied with their fire-arms, wounding many.

THE DELAGOA BAY DISPUTE.

Portugal has agreed to submit the Delagoa Bay dispute to arbitration.

THE FRENCH IN DAHOMEY.

LONDON, MAY 4.

Telegrams from Dahomey state that the French fleet has bombarded and destroyed the town of Whydal.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MAY 4.

A meeting of labourers was held this afternoon in Hyde Park when enormous crowds, probably the largest on record, carried resolutions in favour of the eight hours' movement. The proceedings were of an enthusiastic but orderly character.

BANQUET TO MR. JUSTICE STRAIGHT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 4.

A dinner was given by some of the members of the Jubilee Club to Mr. Justice Straight on Friday evening, Mr. Justice Mahmoud presiding. On Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. Straight were entertained by the same Club at an evening party. They leave for England by the next mail.

A BREACH OF THE STAMP ACT.

The Rev. H. M. Hackett was summoned before the Magistrate on Friday to show reason why he should not be prosecuted for giving unstamped receipts for payments of over twenty rupees. Mr. Strachey appeared for the defendant and offered an explanation. The Court took time to consider whether it was sufficient.

THE ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

A correspondent writes to the *Morning Post* in reply to Mr. Walker of the Army Temperance Association, and charges Mr. Walker, with having written a letter to Mr. Whymper, of the Murrey Brewery, on the 25th January this year, in which he stated that the upkeep of the *Simla Herald* printing press fell heavily upon the Association, and also in the same letter of mixing up matters concerning the Temperance Association with the beer advertisement. The writer challenges Mr. Walker to publish the letter he refers to. The Rev. J. Crawford publishes a circular letter to the governing council of the Army Temperance Association, repudiating Mr. Walker and stating that he is not officiating honorary treasurer of the Association, and that the *Simla Herald* is printed as a job at the press.

A TIGER SHOT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 4.

A tiger was shot on the 1st instant by Major Macpherson, District Superintendent of Police now on tour, near Wanda village, in the Khed Taluka.

THE POONA SESSIONS.

Mr. Crowe, Judge, will arrive to-morrow from Mahableshwar to open the Sessions.

Three or four cases on the list, including the charge for and against the pensioned Nazir of the Small Causes Court.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

A levée will be held on Saturday, May 24, at Simla.

The birthday of H. M. the Queen-Empress will be celebrated on Saturday, May 24.

Foreign Department.—Captain Melvill is posted Assistant Commissioner of Merwara; Dr. Faulkner, Bombay, officiates as Agency Surgeon at Ulwar.

An order on the Consular Jurisdiction in Persia by the Queen-in-Council is published in the *Gazette* for general information.

The provisions of the Indian Railway Act are extended to the Sind-Peshin Railway.

Finance Department.—Mr. H. Farrer, Postmaster General of Madras, is granted furlough for twenty-one months; Mr. C. A. Stuart, Bombay, officiates.

Mr. J. Owens officiates as Presidency Postmaster, Bombay. Mr. Fanshawe is granted furlough for one year. Mr. Kisch, Bengal, officiates as Director-General of Post Offices in India. Mr. O. T. Barrow, Mr. E. Kellner, Mr. J. O'Conor, Mr. F. Harrison, and Mr. R. Ray officiate in higher classes of the Accounts Branch.

Col. Broome and Major Begbie, Bengal, are granted leave for one year.

General Perkins, R.E., is admitted to Colonels' allowances.

Marine Department.—Capt. J. S. Barrett is appointed to be Commander; Mr. Barwick, Commander, and Mr. Kendal, First Grade Officer.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, MAY 2.

...mpany's s.s. Gwalior left here yes... Bombay.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 2.

...Hispania, left here for Bombay

NEWS.

...LONDON, MAY 2.

...arrived earlier. Surats

...

...

...

the Shanghai Volunteers; and I know that within the next few days they are to be put through the ordeal of a general inspection, and I am sure the result will be as satisfactory as they could wish. (Applause.) I believe I am right in saying that they are one of the few volunteer corps who have actually been engaged. I believe that not only did they loose several men killed, but had a number of men wounded; and I am sure that if, unfortunately, the necessity were to arise, they would be ready, as they have been before, to do their duty. (Loud cheers.)

The cord was handed by Mr. Purdon to the Duke who successfully performed the ceremony of unveiling the statue.

His Royal Highness then said:—I do not wish to take up more of your time than is necessary; but I desire to thank you and the inhabitants of Shanghai for having given me this opportunity of sharing with you in doing honour to a distinguished statesman and politician. It is a great pleasure that we have here present the daughter of that distinguished man whose statue I have just now had the pleasure of unveiling. He did noble service to has country and, I hope we may say, to the world; certainly to the civilised world at large. (Applause.) His indomitable energy and his endurance under the most severe trials, his strong sense of duty under the most difficult circumstances, made him a man who was not only respected by the Sovereign and country he served, but also by all those who were brought into communication with him. We cannot forget that it was largely owing to him that Japan has now advanced so greatly in civilisation. (Applause.) We know, too, the great works he did here in China, and how he did everything he could to promote the interests of his countrymen and of those European powers who wished to be in friendly intercourse with the Celestial Empire. I thank you for having allowed me on this my visit to Shanghai to share with you the great honour of unveiling this statue. (Applause.)

The effect of the scene at the statue was enhanced by the background being filled by the German mail steamer Preussen, which passed by very slowly, close into the bund, her band playing the English National Anthem as she passed.

The Royal party were then driven to the Shanghai Club, where tiffin was served at a quarter to two o'clock, three-quarters of an hour after the time originally arranged. About 120 ladies and gentlemen were present. Sir Richard Rennie presided, having on his right hand the Duchess and on his left the Duke.

Sir Richard Rennie said:—May it please your Royal Highnesses, your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have the honour to propose to you the health of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family. We all know the esteem and affection in which our royal family are held. We rejoice especially in the high place in the affections of the country held by the Prince and Princess of Wales. We rejoice to think that the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught have by their devotion to the naval and military services of the country earned very high distinction. To-day we are especially honoured by the visit which their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess have paid us. We feel an especial and particular pride in the visit, not only on account of the distinguished qualities of our illustrious visitors, but because it is the one particular occasion on which a princess of our royal house has graciously honoured us with her presence. We believe that their Royal Highnesses by diverging from their direct road home to visit Shanghai have conferred upon us an especial favour which will remain graven in our hearts. We humbly hope that such small endeavours as we have been enabled to make to assist their Royal Highnesses in passing their short visit here agreeably, may not have been unsuccessful. We thank their Royal Highnesses most respectfully and warmly, and hope all good may attend them, and that their voyage home may be safe and prosperous. (Loud cheers.)

His Royal Highness, in reply, said,—Sir Richard Rennie, ladies and gentlemen,—I hope you will accept our most cordial thanks for the very hearty reception you have given to this toast. It is at all times a great satisfaction to our family to feel how very warmly the toast of the Prince and Princess and the other members of our family is received among assemblages of Englishmen. (Applause.) It is especially on the present occasion a pleasure to feel, that although so very far away from home we are in the midst of friends and of those who are always ready to give us a hearty welcome. (Loud cheering.) You, Sir, have referred to the Duchess having been the first Princess that has come to Shanghai. I may almost claim for her that she is the first Princess who has ever visited any part of the Eastern dominions of the Empire. (Cheers.) She has shared with me now many voyages, and visited many distant and interesting places, and I am sure she will join with me in saying that among the many warm and hearty welcomes we have received, none has exceeded in kindness or cordiality the one we have received from the residents of Shanghai. (Loud applause.)

Sir Richard Rennie subsequently announced that the number of engagements of their Royal Highnesses in the afternoon would not permit of their remaining longer; but he was instructed to say that their Royal Highnesses trusted that the ladies and gentlemen present would continue their lunch.

The royal party then left, Sir Richard Rennie conducting the Duchess, and the Duke Mrs. Hughes.

The following is a full list of the English mottoes that were suspended across the bund on Tuesday:—

Welcome to our soldier Prince.
The foreigner in far Cathay bids you welcome.
A British greeting in a distant land.
Cead Mille Failtha.
All Hail Victoria's Son.
Hearty good wishes from all Freemasons.
Coelum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt.
In obedience to the sage we welcome guests from afar.
He mounts from high to higher honours still.
Welcome, Great Englishman, where Chinese drive.
Our hearts are with you, Royal Duke.
Young Shanghai welcomes the Scion of old England.
All nations salute you.
God bless our noble guests.
Welcome to the Duke and Duchess.

The following are translations of the Chinese mottoes:—

(1) The glow of lamps illuminates the sky. The fairy-like scene is like something not of this world. Shanghai is decked in many-coloured silks to welcome an Empress's son from the other end of the globe.

(2) A General of high repute, and at the same time a Prince of exalted degree. His breast for brave defence of his country is like the iron bars of a city gate. His tiger-engraved baton is as good as a wall to bar out the foe.

(3) Full of respect, we gaze on his dignified face. All pray that his age may rival that of the hills, and his happiness be vast as the sea. His gracious kindness extends to all, and all sing songs in honour of the halcyon days of calm and brightness which attend him.

(4) The flowers of *Hwa* (the flowery land, China), enjoy perpetual spring; the buds of *Ying* (the land of buds, *Ying-kih-li*, England) hold in their chalices each a drop of dewy rain against the sky.

Appended are additional particulars of what took place during the royal visit:—

The Chinese revenue cruiser Pingching went down the river to Woosung on the previous evening, and Messrs. Hughes, Bredon, Milier and Ritchie, having assembled on board, proceeded on board the Ancona shortly after eight o'clock, about which time a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Woosung forts, where flags were also exhibted. The four gentlemen named were accompanied by Captain Yeh, acting commodore of a portion of the Northern Squadron which had arrived on the previous day, and remained for the express purpose of saluting the royal visitors. Captain Yeh, who had been a shipmate of the Duke's brother in the Black Prince, acted as a special representative of the Chinese naval forces.

The royal party, after breakfasting on board the Ancona, went on board the Gutzlaff shortly after nine o'clock. The tender was escorted to Shanghai by the Pingching and followed by other Chinese vessels. As soon as she arrived inside the bar, the commodore's flagship, the Chingyuen, the ship being dressed and the bulwarks lined by the crew, fired a royal salute of 21 guns, which was taken up by the other two vessels (Armstrong cruisers) of the squadron, each vessel firing 21 guns. When the Gutzlaff arrived at the lower anchorage, the Kai-chee, another Chinese man-of-war, had dressed ship and manned yards, and fired a 21-gun salute as the tender passed. Another Chinese corvette, anchored ahead of the Kai-chee, dressed ship, manned yards, and fired a royal salute as the Gutzlaff, with the royal standard flying, came up the river.

After the royal party had landed and been driven to the British Consulate, it had been arranged that the Taotai should be received first with the local and Customs officials; but some hitch took place, and the Duke received the Commmissioner of Customs and his staff after the foreign Consuls had been presented. A reception of a different nature took place at the Club before tiffin. The Duke and Duchess utilised the reading-room as a reception room; and nearly all the lady guests at the tiffin were presented by Mrs. Hughes. The graciousness and cordiality with which these ladies were received by the Duchess were most marked.—*North China Herald.*

SEQUEL TO THE BANK OF BENGAL FORGERY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, the case in which Hajee Joosub Peerbhoy had obtained a summons against Mr. Slater, the constituted agent for the Bank of Bengal, for having made use of defamatory statements in a letter, dated the 12th of April, to one Hajee Abdool Latiff Baladina, wherein it was mentioned that he (the complainant) had misappropriated a sum of Rs. 5,000, which had been paid into the Bank to allow the s.s. Tanjore to proceed to Jeddah, and was keeping out of the way, was resumed before Mr. Richardson, the Third Acting Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Budroodeen Tyebjee, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Smeatham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smeatham, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Craigie, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, led the defence.

The complainant Hajee Joosub Peerbhoy, cross-examined by Mr. Craigie, said:—I was not in the employ of Hajee Joosub Balladina. One of the arrangements was that on the 8th of March I was to get the s.s. Tanjore docked and repaired. As I could not get her repaired in a dry dock, she was repaired in the Prince's Dock.

Mr. Craigie: Did not Mr. Slater require that you should pay Rs. 5,000 instead of Rs. 3,000, so as to get the ship repaired in a dry dock?—Yes; and the expenses of docking and repairing the ship were reckoned at Rs. 2,000.

Mr. Craigie: Where and when did Mr. Slater require you to pay Rs. 5,000?—About the 5th or 6th of April last Mr. Slater asked me to pay Rs.5,000 in an interview which I had with him in the Bank of Bengal. But I cannot remember if that interview occurred on the 3rd of April.

Mr. Craigie: Who was present there?—Abdool Latiff Balladina was present and I don't recollect anybody else being there at the time.

Mr. Craigie: Do you know Mr. McKewan?—I do not know Mr. McKewan, whom I believe is the present agent of the Bank of Bengal.

Mr. Craigie: Was not Mr. McKewan present on the 3rd of April in the interview that took place between Mr. Slater and yourself?—He may have been present in the room. Both the gentlemen sat at the same table about five feet apart from one another. In the centre was book a case separating them. But I cannot positively say that one could be able to see the other through the partition.

Mr. Craigie: At this interview did you not agree to pay Mr. Slater Rs. 5,000?—No, I did not agree to pay Mr. Slater Rs. 5,000 at that interview.

Mr. Craigie: Did not Mr. Slater say to you that if you did not pay Rs. 5,000 in cash he would not allow the ship to proceed to Jeddah?—Yes: among many other things Mr. Slater did say so.

Mr. Craigie: Did not Mr. Slater demand a guaranted for the expense of the ship on that day.—No. Mr. Slater did not demand from me a guarantee for the expense incurred by the repairs of the ship on that occasion. I did not have any conversation with Abdool Latiff Balladina with respect to the payment of the Rs. 5,000.

Mr. Craigie: What did you agree to pay?—The Rs. 3,000 were agreed to be paid by me in our agreement which I made in March. No change was made by me in that agreement on the 3rd April. I am not aware that Mr. Slater had any conversation with Balladina on that date. I also do not recollect that Balladina agreed to pay the Rs. 5,000.

Mr. Craigie: Will you swear that he did not?—I am not prepared to swear to that as Balladina is my partner. He receives a share of ten annas in the rupee, and I get six.

Mr. Craigie: Why is it that in your examination-in-chief you mentioned nothing concerning the interview of the 3rd of April?—As I did not recollect this interview I therefore made no mention of it.

Mr. Craigie: Do you recollect that the 7th of April was a Bank Holiday?—I don't recollect that it was a Bank Holiday, but I knew that it was Monday, the 7th of April. I saw Mr. Slater at the Bank on that day. Mr. Slater was in the office on the 7th of April, but I cannot say that he was alone. In order to gain Mr. Slater's office I had to pass through the clerks' offices, but I did not give any attention to them.

Mr. Craigie: Did you not offer to pay Mr. Slater on that occasion Rs. 3,000 in cash and a cheque for Rs. 2,000: No, I did not; and I also did not make any promise to give a guarantee for the ship.

Mr. Craigie: Did not Mr. Slater at that interview insist on not taking Rs. 3,000 in cash and a cheque for Rs. 2,000?—I don't remember Mr. Slater having insisted on having Rs. 5,000 paid down in cash.

Mr. Craigie: Where was that money to come from?—From the passage-money of the pilgrims and the cargo freight, and the agreement was that the Rs. 3,000 should be paid before the steamer started. On the 9th of April I saw Mr. Slater on board the s. s. Tanjore.

Mr. Craigie: Did not Mr. Slater on that occasion ask you where the Rs. 5,000 were?—No. I don't remember his having said so. I did not have any conversation with Mr. Slater on board the steamer.

Mr. Craigie: Did you not inform Mr. Slater that you had the Rs. 5,000 at your office and that you would bring it to him?—I do not recollect that. I spoke to Mr. Slater on board the ship that I had the sum of Rs. 5,000 at my office. I am not prepared to swear that I did not tell Mr. Slater on board the ship that I had Rs. 5,000, and that I would pay it to him the same evening. I don't remember whether on the same occasion I gave Mr. Slater the names of two persons who prepared to guarantee payment of the expenses of the ship before the voyage.

Mr. Craigie: When you gave the names of the two persons who were to stand guarantee, did you not see Mr. Slater write their names on a piece of paper which he took out of his pocket?—I don't remember seeing Mr. Slater writing down the names, and I am not prepared to swear to that effect. I did not take the sum of Rs. 5,000 or any part of it to Mr. Slater on that evening. On the following day I saw Mr. Slater on shore and not on board. I did not go to Mr. Slater either on Thursday.

Mr. Craigie: Mr Slater sent twice to your office on Thursday to call you, did he not?—I do not know. Neither did I send the guarantee to Mr. Slater on Thursday.

Mr. Craigie: Previous to the letter of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown of the 12th of April, did you send any communication to Mr. Slater, either verbally or in writing?—I made no communication to Mr. Slater of the Bank of Bengal between the 9th and 12th of April when Messrs. Conroy and Brown's letter was sent.

Mr. Craigie: Did any Parsi come to your office?—I do not recollect seeing any Parsi come to my office on the 11th of April from Mr. Slater.

Mr. Craigie: Do you know this Parsi, Heerjibai Maneckji Tuback?—I know him, and I am aware that he is employed in the Bank. But I do not recollect that this Parsi came to me and told me that Mr. Slater wanted to see me. I will not swear that he did not. And I don't recollect him coming to me again on Saturday and telling me that Mr. Slater wanted to see me. I will not swear that he did come and tell me so.

Mr. Craigie: Who was it that showed you the letter of which you complain?—Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina.

Mr. Craigie: Did not Balladina tell you many times that you had to pay Rs. 5,000 and did he not urge you to do so. No, he did not tell or urge me to pay Mr. Slater Rs. 5,000.

Mr. Craigie: As a matter of fact if the steamer had been put in dry dock would it not have cost you Rs. 2,000?—No. It depends on the nature of the repairs.

Mr. Craigie: Now look at those two bills. Don't they refer to the repairs of the boilers and the machines?—These items relate to the boilers and machinery and nothing else and these repairs could have been done without the vessel going into a dry dock.

Mr. Craigie: What was the object of the s.s. Tanjore going into dry dock in the agreement of the 8th of March?—The steamer was put into dry dock in order, among other things, to have her painted.

Mr. Craigie: Did you not some time ago give Balladina a power of attorney?—I did, but I don't know where it was prepared.

Mr. Craigie: Was not the power of attorney you gave to Balladina on your going to England a general power of attorney?—I don't know whether it was, and I cannot swear that it was a general power of attorney.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee: Was there any definite agreement either in writing or verbally that you agreed to pay Rs. 5,000, instead of Rs. 3,000?—No; there was no definite agreement that I should give a guarantee for the return of the ship. There is also nothing in the agreement of the 8th of March about dry docking.

Mr. Budroodeen: You were quite at liberty to dock her then? Yes; and there were no particular repairs mentioned to be done, to her before entering the docks. The steamer was in a proper and fit condition before she left Bombay for Jeddah. The repairs that had been done, were carried out in the machinery and boilers of the vessel and no other ports were included in my agreement. I was not bound to paint her.

Mr. Budroodeen: Even if she had been taken to a dry dock, then no more repairs would have been done to her than if she had been taken to the Prince's Dock?—No, none whatever.

The evidence for the prosecution was here concluded. Mr. Craigie addressed the court on behalf of his client, and informed his Worship that the grounds of complaint which had led to the present legal proceeding being adopted, were owing to a defamatory statement which Mr. Slater had made in a letter to Hajee Latiff Balladina on the 12th of April. It had been mentioned therein that the complainant Hajee Joosub Peerbhoy had misappropriated a sum of Rs. 5,000 which had been paid into the Bank to allow the s. s. Tanjore to proceed, to Jeddah and was consequently keeping out of the way. Alluding to the statements which had been adduced by the complainant, with regard to having the steamer repainted and her engines repaired the learned counsel pointed out, that this convinced all who had an idea of such matters, that repairs of such a nature could only be carried out in a dry dock. But since no such dry dock had been found available for the reception of the ship it then became necessary to draw up another agreement, as the original one had been made for repairs meeting an expense of Rs. 2,000. This agreement was entered into by the complainant and Mr. Slater in an interview in the Bank of Bengal on the 3rd of April. The agent Mr. McKewan and Balladina were present at this interview where the owners of the ship expressed their willingness to pay Rs. 5,000 into the Bank. That the complainant had not mentioned the interview of the 3rd of April in his examination-in-chief was, as Mr. Craigie distinctly pointed out, a significant fact. The learned counsel, moreover, requested his Worship to bear in mind the fact that although Latiff was a partner of the complainant in the shares of the ship and had been present at the interview of April 3 yet he (the complainant) did not require his evidence as a witness in the case. The two gentlemen Mr. McKewan and Hajee Latiff Balladina would be called upon to give evidence on behalf of Mr. Slater, as Mr. Craigie informed his Worship. The evidence of Mr. McKewan would be in relation to the conversation which occurred between the parties concerned, and although he was not in a position to allude to the particulars of the agreement *in facto*, he was prepared to acquaint the Court of the fact that Mr. Slater had informed him that, at the close of the interview the terms had been decided upon, the parties having consented to pay the Rs. 5,000. The Court, moreover, could not accept the truth of Mr. Peerbhoy's statement, if that of Mr. McKewan was true, since Mr. Slater could not have entertained any object in making a false statement to him. With reference to the statements of the complainant which alleged that he did not make an offer of Rs. 3,000 in cash and a cheque for Rs. 2,000 to Mr. Slater, but that he made a promise of Rs. 3,000 in cash alone which was refused by Mr. Slater, the learned counsel for the defence pointed out that if the agreement had been made only on a sum of Rs. 3,000, Mr. Slater had no reason why he should not have accepted it when it had been offered to him. Then, again, we have the fact that on the 9th of April Mr. Slater went on board the steamer and discovered that the ship was ready for sea and was to leave Bombay on that day for Jeddah. Here the defendant saw Mr. Peerbhoy and demanded the Rs. 5,000 of him, when he was informed that the money was in his (the complainant's) office and that he would send it to him that evening. As a guarantee for the ship's expenses the complainant gave the names of two persons which were taken down on a slip of paper by Mr. Slater. Mr. Craigie after drawing the attention of the Court to these circumstances pointed out to his Worship that the complainant had not denied any of them, and further stated that he would prove that Mr. Slater had sent a Parsi who was in the employ of the Bank to summons the complainant to come and see him in his office at the Bank of Bengal. As the messenger had been sent to Mr. Peerbhoy's office on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of April, without succeeding in inducing him to call upon the defendant. Mr. Craigie informed his Worship that his client had been justified in making the statement that the money had been misappropriated by Hajee Joosub Peerbhoy.

As the evidence for the prosecution was here concluded, the Magistrate called upon the defendant Mr. Edward Murray Slater, the constituted attorney for the Bank of Bengal, to submit his statement of the case, who said:—In March last Joosub Peerbhoy asked me to allow the s. s. Tanjore to make a voyage to Jeddah with pilgrims. He offered to dock and repair the vessel thoroughly, and pay all the expenses himself, and pay the Bank Rs. 3,000 in cash. I said the amount was too little. He then told me that the docking charges alone would amount to about Rs. 1,200. Eventually I consented to those terms. But he was not able to get the vessel docked. I passed an agreement in writing. I sent for his partner in the beginning of April, and they came to see me on the 3rd. I told Joosub and Balladina that as they had not docked the vessel, and as according to their own showing the docking expenses would be about Rs. 2,000, I should require Rs. 5,000 instead of Rs. 3,000, to allow the s. s. Tanjore to proceed to Jeddah. They demurred to that for some time. But I finally said there is no use of your talking any more I will not take less than Rs. 5,000. Joosub Peerbhoy then had a conversation with Balladina, his partner, and he then turned to me and said: We agree to pay Rs. 5,000, which was at the interview on the 3rd of April.

The Magistrate: Was this committed to paper?—No; nor was there any alteration made in the original agreement. I considered the Exhibit B cancelled as the vessel had not been docked. On that account I made a fresh agreement on the 3rd of April.

The Magistrate: Are these verbal agreements always taken?—I think verbal agreements are very often taken when the parties concerned can be trusted to. At this same interview on the 3rd of April I asked Joosub Peerbhoy, the complainant, for a guarantee for the veassel's expenses, who said he would try and get one. I next saw the complainant on the evening of Monday, the 7th of April, which was a Bank holiday. He came into my office about 5 o'clock, and told me that the vessel was nearly ready to sail. The captain had previously informed me that she could not sail before Friday at the earliest. He then told me that he was willing to pay me Rs. 3,000 in cash and to give me a cheque for Rs. 2,000. I replied that I would not accept a cheque, but must have the whole Rs. 5,000 in cash. I then asked him about the guarantee which, he said, he was making arrangements for. I asked him to come and see me on the next day which was Tuesday. He did not come that day. On Wednesday morning I saw in the papers that the s. s. Tanjore was going to sail that day. I went to the Prince's Dock where I saw Joosub on board. Whilst there I had a conversation with him on the gangway. I asked him for the Rs. 5,000. He told me that as he had not the money with him he would pay it to me at his office that same evening. I also asked him about the guarantee, and he gave me the names of two of his friends who were willing to stand guarantee for him. I wrote the names down in his presence on the back of a letter which I had in my pocket. These names were Jamal Mahomed, and Sulleiman Essa. The complainant made no payment of any money, which was the 9th of April, and on the following day I wrote to him demanding payment for the Rs. 5,000. On the 10th, 11th, and 12th I sent a messenger for him five or six times, and I went myself personally twice to his office. But I neither saw him nor heard from him. By that time I was afraid that I was going to lose the money altogether as the vessel had gone to Jeddah. I, therefore, had no security and I really believed that the complainant was not going to pay the money at all.

The Magistrate: Did you write the defamatory statements on exhibit H?—Yes, that is in my handwriting.

Mr. Slater continued: As I feared I was going to lose the money I wrote to his partner on the noon of the 12th April, Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina, stating what I believed to be a fact that the complainant had misappropriated the money and was keeping out of my way. On Saturday afternoon the same day I received a letter from Messrs. Conroy and Brown offering to pay me Rs. 3,000. I consulted my solicitors about this offer, and then thinking that he apparently did not misappropriate the money I wrote a second letter (Exhibit I) which I sent to Balladina early on Sunday morning containing the withdrawal of the statements in my former letter.

The case was then adjourned.

The German Emperor is likely, the *Times* Berlin correspondent hears, to revisit Queen Victoia in August next, and again at Osborne. Such, at least, is His Majesty's present wish and intention; but the details of his visit to England will doubtless be arranged when he meets his Royal grandmother at Darmstadt in the beginning of next week.

Some Russian newspaper in Vienna publish a telegram from Bokhara which, if true, would go to show that Russia has scored another success in Central Asia. It is to the effect that the Ameer of Afghanistan has now officially given leave to Russian caravans to trade, not only in the towns of Afghan Turkestan and the vilayet of Tachar, but also at Herat itself. The Muscovite press rightly remark that Russian trade will greatly benefit by this opening of the markets of Afghanistan.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 18TH APRIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular, Commander H. Wyatt, with the English mails of the 18th ultimo, arrived off the Apollo Bunder at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Mr J Charman	Col Watting
Mr and Mrs Carder and 3 children	Mrs Woods and child
	Mr Potter
Mrs and Miss Godfrey	Lieut Medden
Mr M Leckie	Mr and Mrs Hurst
Miss Vidal	Lieut Bell
Mrs Parker and 3 children	Mr Firth
Mr Moore	Mrs Angus
Mr Harper	Mrs Ingram
Dr and Mrs Church	

From Brindisi.

Lieut Horsborough	Mr Buscarlet
Mr Helmes	Mr Wasey
Major Scott	Mr Hart Davies
Mr Channing	Mr Mailli

From Ismailia.—Mr J Gibson.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday, at which all the Ministers were present except Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Rutland, Mr. Ritchie, Lord Ashbourne, and the Lord Chancellor.

The House of Lords reassembled yesterday after the Easter recess, but there was no public business beyond a motion from Lord Herschell of his intention to call attention to the unequal incidence of criminal punishments.

The House of Commons reassembled on Monday after the Easter vacation. A Bill, introduced by Sir W. Hart Dyke, to make operative certain clauses in the new Education Code was read a first time. The vote for the Diplomatic and Consular Services was afterwards discussed in Committee of Supply at great length, and, on the application of the closure rule, was ultimately agreed to. On Tuesday Mr. W. H. Smith moved a resolution to enable the Report of Sapply to be taken at any hour, which was agreed to by 194 to 102. Another resolution for morning sittings on Tuesdays and Fridays was opposed, but was carried by 191 to 109. Lord Compton moved a resolution representing the grievances of telegraph clerks, but after a statement by Mr. Raikes the motion was negatived by 142 to 103. The House was counted out at 8-15 p.m. On Wednesday the Rating of Machinery Bill was discussed, and finally the second reading was carried by 239 to 87. Last night the Chancellor of the Exchequor made the annual financial statement. The excess of revenue was three millions, largely from the Excise. In view of the disturbed state of trade owing to strikes, he only estimated next year's revenue in a cautious spirit. A sum of £600,000 would be taken for the restoration of the gold coinage. In addition to some small special remissions of duty, he proposed to reduce the tea duty by 2d., to remit the special beer duty, and to reduce the house duties on moderate dwellings, and to abolish the duty on gold and silver plate. After the usual desultory discussion which ollowed, the formal resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. Parnell has given notice that he will move the rejection of the Land Purchase Bill on the second reading.

Mr. Lloyd George was elected M.P. for Carnarvon Boroughs by a majority of 18 votes against Mr. Nanney, Conservative.

Mr. Arthur Lewis, of the South-Western Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Carmarthen.

The Grand Council of the Trades Federation in London have decided to hold the Labour Demonstration on May 1st, but the Socialist Federation, it is expected, will not take part in it.

The museum presented by Mr. Ruskin for 20 years to the town of Sheffield was opened on Tuesday by the Earl of Carlisle.

Mr. Gladstone is suffering from a cold, which will probably confine him to the house for a few days.

The Convocation of York assembled on Tuesday, when the Archbishop recommended the clergy to assent to the Tithe Bill, although it might involve some sacrifice on their part.

At the Royal Geographical Society's rooms on Monday an interesting paper was read by Dr. Hans Meyer describing his journey to the summit of Kilima-Njrao.

Mr. Mathew Harris, a prominent Irish Nationalist, and M. P. for East Galway, died on Monday, aged 64.

Mr. Joseph Barnett a well-known composer of music, died yesterday, aged 87.

Daniel Gorrie, a baker employed at Nevill's Bread Factory, Brixton, underwent a preliminary examination at Lambeth Police-court on Monday, on the charge of the wilful murder of Thomas Furlonger, his fellow-workman, and was remanded for a week.

William Chadwick, convicted of the murder of a pawnbroker's assistant, at Atherton, was executed on Tuesday in Kirkdale Gaol.

News has been received of the total loss of the barque Western Chief on the 19th ult., on her voyage from Hamburg to New York. Seven of her crew were rescued, but it is feared that the captain and five others, who took to an open boat were lost.

A collison occurred off Dungeness during a fog on Wednesday night between the steamers North Cambria and Avoca. The latter vessel sank, but all her passengers and crew were rescued and landed next morning at Dover by the North Cambria.

The National Union of Teachers, at their conference on Wednesday, passed a resolution in favour of abolishing the half-time system in schools.

The coroner's jury have concluded their inquiry into the fatal boiler accident on board her Majesty's ship Barracouta, at Sheerness. While finding that the death of the victims of the disaster was accidental, they censured the fleet engineer, and declared the medical appliances to have been inadequate.

The Bank of England minimum rate of discount was yesterday further reduced from 3½ to 3 per cent.

Obituary Maj.-Gen. F. W. A. Robson, Mad. Ret; Gen. Sir J. H. Lefroy K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir A. S. Hart; Col. C. W. Street; Lieut. Col. C. R. Platt; Mr. Matthew Harris, M.P.; Mr. W. Maskell; Mr. Alexander Mackay; Mr. J. Barnett; Hon. Mrs. E. Villiers; Miss Margaret Peel.

In the Prussian Chamber on Tuesday, General von Caprivi, the new Chancellor, made a short address, stating the intention of the Government to co-operate with all sections for the benefit of the nation. The speech was very favourably received.

The German Emperor, on Monday, received General von Ahnenberg, who presented an autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria in reply to the Emperor William's communication after the retirement of Prince Bismarck.

Signor Crispi's action in expelling from Rome some German and French newspaper correspondents has given rise to bitter comments in the Paris Press. It is thought possible that Signor Crispi will soon have to resign office, but in Vienna complete confidence is placed in King Humbert's firm adhesion to the Triple Alliance.

The Labour demonstration on May-day is regarded in Vienna with much apprehension; but the Government has decided not to interfere, although it has declared that it will dismiss all men in the employment of the State who may be absent without leave on that day.

The delegates of the Egyptian Government have arrived in Paris, and have begun negotiations with the French Government on the subject of the conversion of the Egyptian debt. It is considered probable that France will suggest a conversion of the entire debt.

A financial crisis is stated to be impending in Rome, largely owing to the lavish expenditure of the municipal authorities.

The Turkish Ministry, assisted by Sir E. Vincent and M. Caillard, have arranged a scheme for the conversion of the Turkish debt, which, if successful, will effect a very considerable saving. The Sultan has given his assent to the proposed Convention.

The Germans are displaying great activity in East Africa. A large number of additional porters have been hired at very high pay to join Emin Pasha's expedition. Several other German caravans are expected to follow Emin into the interior.

Telegrams from Delagoa Bay confirm the report of a Portuguese expedition have been sent to the Shire in order to attack Mponda.

The Canadian Government has decided to prolong for one year the *modus vivendi* with the United States on the fisheries question. The Newfoundland Government has been invited to join in the arrangement, but has not yet replied.

An exciting debate has occurred in the Canadian Parliament on the tariff proposals of the Government which the Opposition contend are calculated to provoke retaliation on the part of the United States.

In the Transvaal a political reform movement on constitutional lines is gaining support.

The two Houses of the United States Legislature are engaged in discussing projects for the settlement of the Silver question, and great efforts are being made to arrive at a definite conclusion.

According to Dr. Parke, who attended Emin Pasha at Bagamoyo, the cataract from which he is suffering is incurable, and blindness must follow from it within a year.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Emperor William gave audience on Monday (14th ult.) to the special Envoy of the Emperor of Austria, Major-General Bolfras von Ahnenburg, who was the bearer of a special missive to his Majesty. The letter was an answer to the special communication which the German Emperor lately sent to his Austrian ally by the hands of Major-General Count von Wedel. The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says:—I am in a position to state that the leading features of Germany's foreign policy are the maintenance of the Triple Alliance, of the most cordial understanding with England, and of good relations with all the other Powers. The chief object of the domestic policy of Germany is the solution of the social question, for which peace is essential. Of course, an energetic and youthful monarch must impart fresh life to the whole policy of the State, not, however, with any lack of caution or foresight. This is especially true of the social question. There has never been any idea of solving it entirely by the Labour Conference, which was convened as the first step to a goal which will not be reached for many years to come. It is clear, indeed, that we need not expect any wholesale changes in the policy of Germany, whether at home or abroad. There will be no rapprochement with Russia, nor will the passport regulations in the Reichsland be abolished.

There is a strong belief in political circles in Vienna (says the *Times* correspondent) that Signor Crispi will soon have to resign office. For the present, however, no apprehensions are felt as to the consequences for the European situation of a Cabinet crisis at Rome.

A Reuter's telegram from Paris says:—An article entitled "France and Russia," from the pen of M. Cyon, appearing in the current number of the *Nouville Revue*, affirms that were France and Russia united by a purely defensive treaty of alliance no one in Europe would dare to fire a shot without their permission, and if peace is now in a precarious condition it is because France and Russia are not yet united by any formal treaty. "When such a convention is signed," says the writer, "Austria and Italy will no longer hope to recoup themselves for what the Triple Alliance has cost them, and the peace of Europe will be assured." The article dismisses as unreal what it describes as the Panslavist legend, and seeks to prove that the interests of Russia and Austria are by no means conflicting, and recommends the Emperor of Austria to adhere to a Franco-Russian understanding in order thereby to become a member of a real league of peace.

According to a communique which has been published in the *Pester Lloyd* from Berlin, the recent exchange of views between General von Caprivi and Count Kalnoky dealt exhaustively with all the stipulations of the Triple Alliance, and resulted in a complete and unreserved understanding as to the foreign policy of Germany and Austria-Hungary. It is true, adds the correspondent, that the necessity of maintaining the alliance has never for a moment been questioned by the two Cabinets. Nevertheless, the explanations just given between Vienna and Berlin will have the satisfactory result of convincing those who would have welcomed an estrangement between the allied Powers that their hopes are not going to be realised. Count Kalnoky and General von Caprivi have further been able—and this is a point of great importance—to put it on record that Austria's Eastern policy has also effectually served the interests of Germany, and will continue to do so. Chancellor von Caprivi has fully admitted Austria's right to follow in Eastern Europe a policy which, although parallel to that of Germany, must remain an independent one, and have for its antithesis Germany's liberty of action with regard to France.

The rumour of a meeting of the Emperors of Russia, Germany and Austria in Silesia are declared by the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* to be unfounded.

It is stated in usually well-informed circles in Vienna that a meeting will take place at Carlsbad on on May 26 between General von Caprivi, Count Kalnoky, and Signor Crispi.

According to reports which have reached Vienna from St. Petersburg, the Czar received M. de Staal, the Russian ambassador in London, in private audience on Saturday last week, to hear his report on the Prince of Wales's recent visit to Berlin. This visit and the German Emperor's utterances on that occasion have been the subject of much comment in Russian Court circles, as the rapprochement which has taken place between Great Britain and Germany seems to be causing some uneasiness to the St. Petersburg Cabinet.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, the Emperor has written to the Czar requesting permission to make a tour right through Russia. It is believed that the tour will be down the Volga and the Caspian and perhaps as far as Central Asia.

The Lisbon newspapers are reproducing verses written by the Portuguese Poet Laureate Senhor Guerra Junqueiro, which are extremely hostile to the English. A newspaper which has published some of these verses says that never did the Portuguese Muse produce loftier strophes, and never was hatred from the heart so well translated into plain language. The poem is called "The March of Hatred." It contains the following sentences, which require no comment:—"Hatred to the pirate. Hatred to the bandit. Hatred to the thief. Hatred without limit. Hatred of a bloody monster."

Numerous meetings have been held in all districts of the province of Mozambique, at which resolutions were adopted protesting against the action of the British Government in the recent dispute with Portugal. Dealers have been forbidden to sell provisions to British men-of-war. It is reported from Qillimane that a volunteer corps has been raised for the Shire district, under the command of Lieutenant Continho. Mr. Consul Johnston returned to Mozambique from Zanzibar on the 5th ult.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE "MADRAS SLAVE TRADE."

In the House of Commons on Monday, April 14, Mr. M'Laren asked the Under-Secretary for India whether his attention had been called to the following statement which has appeared in several papers:—"Information has been received in London which leaves no doubt of the extent of the horrible traffic described as the 'Madras slave trade,' the existence of which has hitherto been only suspected. At a trial at Rangoon one witness, a Madrassee girl, declared that she had been forcibly put on board a steamer at Negapatam, taken to Rangoon, and sold for eighty rupees. Another girl, who was seized as she was proceeding to join her husband, was taken to a house, kept a close prisoner for three days, and then sold for ninety rupees. In fact, sufficient evidence was given to show that, although Rangoon is supposed to have an ample police force, the importation and selling of girls goes on systematically," and whether the evidence given at this trial had been brought before the notice of the Indian Government; and, if not, whether he would cause inquiries to be made in Madras and in Rangoon as to the facts. Sir J. Gorst: The Secretary of State has seen the statements referred to, and also that the man who committed the offences mentioned has been convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The Government of Madras and Burma have had their attention directed for many years past to the migration from Madras to Rangoon and to the necessity for carefully watching it. The law against offences of the kind mentioned in the question is strong and will be rigorously enforced.

The pamphlet just published upon honour and duels has caused a sensation, particularly in the German Army circles. The name of Herr Balan, a lieutenant of the Fourth Guard Landwehr Regiment, is attached to the pamphlet as its author, but it is, nevertheless, believed to have been inspired by the Crown, some going so far as to attribute its authorship to the Emperor himself. It deals with the present mistaken idea concerning the demands of honour in relation to duelling, and rejects duelling as an absurd and unnecessary method of settling differences.

Sentences of whipping are so sparingly passed on thieves and other criminals in India, observes a Calcutta contemporary, that one can scarcely read without awe of one, two, and even three hundred blows with the bamboo being administered in the "mixed Court" at Shanghai. The "mixture" consists of Chinese justice and European hum

MR. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN AT HONGKONG.

AMONG the passengers by the N. D. L. steamer General Werder from Yokohama, which arrived at Hongkong on the 16th ult., was George Francis Train and his private secretary, S. W. Wall. The *Hongkong Daily Press* writes:—Citizen Train arrived here on the 12th April on his voyage round the world in 60 days. A representative of this journal called on him during the morning at the Hongkong Hotel, and found him sitting in the billiard-room, overlooking the harbour. Train is a hale, hearty-looking old man of sixty years of age, of somewhat striking appearance. The peculiarities which have made him known all over the world showed themselves at once in his greeting. "I am delighted to meet you," said the Citizen, "You will excuse my not shaking hands with you. I never do so, not even with my most intimate friends, not even with my own son."

"What is the reason of that?"

"Simply that I have an instinctive objection to it. I have not shaken hands with man or woman for the last fourteen years. With children I have no objection to shaking hands."

And then Citizen Train sat himself down and for nearly two hours "had the floor." With a continuous flow of language, with a lightning rapidity of thought, and with instantaneous illustrations made on cards, the backs of envelopes, &c., with a coloured pencil, he touched on nearly every object under the sun.

"I am not making this voyage with the idea of beating Nelly Bly's record or to advertise any newspaper," said Mr. Train. "It is part of a gigantic undertaking I have in hand, I have made three voyages round the world already. This is my fourth. I want to show that the route from Tacoma to the East and thence round the world is the shortest possible. I wish to make arrangements with the Norddeutscher Lloyd Company. They have a fleet of steamers, running to all parts of the world. My idea is to establish a regular line between Tacoma and Hongkong. I am now twenty-four days from Tacoma. I left on the 18th March and joined the Abyssinia at Vancouver. From there we reached Yokohama, after encountering a terrible cyclone, on the 1st April, to find that the General Werder had left. I enquired where she was and was told she was at Kobe. I wired to Kobe to hold the steamer and went to get a passport. I was told it would take three days to get me one. I said I must have one in half an hour. I got it. I then took special train to Kobe and caught the Werder just as she was leaving and here I am. We were detained outside by a heavy fog, or we should have been in yesterday. I had intended in that case to lecture in the evening. To-night I hear there is a concert on and I cannot get the Hall, so I have had to give up the idea. To-morrow morning (Sunday) I leave by the Preussen for Brindisi. From there to London and Queenstown and thence to new York, which will bring my time up to 59 days. Then I shall have a special train across the States to Tacoma. This will take me three days, making a total of 62 days from starting. I think that is near enough."

A question or two relating to his trip followed and then the services of Mr. Wall, the "Kodak Amankensis" were called in. By this time several other gentlemen—representatives of the press, brokers, and others—had joined the party and were engaged in listening to the Citizen. Suddenly Train started up. "Catch us, Wall," he said. And Wall caught us. "I have already about 800 negatives taken in that way," said Mr. Train, which will be thrown on a screen to illustrate my lectures. Whenever anything strikes me on the route I call for Wall, and we have got it in a second."

"I dare say," said Train, breaking off into another line of thought, "you have heard of me before, most of you, and perhaps you will go away and say what others have said, that I am 'crank.' Yes, that is the name by which I am a known and I am proud of it. But I have done what thousands of those who call me a 'crank' never have done, and never will do. I built the first tramways in England; I built the North Pacific Railroad; I introduced telegraphs and tramways into Australia. People could think of no other way to crush me, so they said I was a 'crank.' Yes I am a 'crank,' and I think it a good name. What work is there in manufactures or engineering that a crank is not necessary in? I lead a peculiar life and people have said I am insane. I have been locked up in a lunatic asylum because I was said to be insane. After I left that for fourteen years I never spoke to anybody. I had such a contempt for the d—d idiots that I wouldn't speak to them. They couldn't understand me. But they are beginning to change their opinions now. Now, that they see that everything that I have prognosticated has turned out correctly, they are beginning to wonder whether I was not in the right. Let them wait and they will see. I have been in gaol fifteen times, and yet I have never committed a crime in my life."

"How did you get out?" Some one suggested.

"I demoralised the prisoners," said Train. And we can quite believe it.

A few more questions and our representative left. To any one who has seen and conversed with Citizen Train the impression is conveyed that, however eccentric he is—and this he is certainly—however erratic he is—and who will deny it—there is, after all, something more behind. He is, to use his own words, a "crank," but he is no ordinary crank. He is a man full of ideas and plenty of language to clothe them in. When he speaks all useless particles are discarded, in order that he may travel over the ground the faster. The stenographer who could follow Train *verbatim* would be a wonder; yet rapidly as he speaks his thought travels even faster, and before he has finished with one train of ideas something else strikes him. He launches off to it at once, returning to the original question and taking up the thread, after a parenthesis of perhaps a quarter of an hour's duration. To vegetarians he should be a tower of strength. All this vitality, all the waste of brain power, is kept up solely on a vegetable diet. He never touches animal food or alcoholic liquors of any kind. The more one sees of him the more difficult it is to analyse him. The world generally, in its off-hand way, without time for thought, has classed him once for all as a "crank," and although one can hardly agree with this definition, still it is hard to bring to overthrow it a short terse phrase which as adequately describes him, faulty though it be. There is scarcely any walk in life, and there is scarcely any branch of knowledge that he has not more or less given his attention to. Pioneer, merchant, journalist, politician, revolutionist, traveller, philosopher, he is all of these, and he is more—he is George Francis Train. To those who have met him and conversed with him that explains all. To those who have not met him it conveys as good an idea as columns of discription could do.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE presided on Tuesday afternoon, 15 ult., at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, over the annual meeting of the friends of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army. There was a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, and those present included General Sir Frederick E. Chapman, Sir Thomas Crawford, General Sir Edward C. Hodge, General Sir Henry E. L. Thuillier, General Sir Beauchamp Walker, General Sir William Wyllie, Major-General Osborn Wilkinson, General G. Erskine, Major-General P. Ravenhill, Lieutenant-General Sir Peter S. Lumsden, Colonel Dawson Greene, and the Rev. J. C. Edghill (the Chaplain-General to the Forces). The annual report, which was read by Mr. G. W. Forster, stated that the working of the school throughout the year had been satisfactory. There had, however, been a falling-off in the number of the remunerative pupils, and this was a subject which had been engaging the serious attention of the committee for some time past. They attributed it in the main to the distance of the school from London, to the establishment of high schools throughout the country, and to the loss on money transmitted from India. The committee regretted, too, to have to draw attention to the continued falling off in the annual subscriptions and donations. In 1873 the subscriptions amounted to £4332, and in 1889 they had fallen year by year to £2269, while the donations had dropped from an average of £1304 a year to an average of £771. The committee urgently appealed to all who had the interest of the school at heart to lend a helping hand in bringing the income up to the expenditure. In commenting upon the report, the Duke of Cambridge said that it must give the friends of the school satisfaction, and at the same a good deal of anxiety; for, on the one hand, it showed that the education at present given in the school was everything that could be desired, while on the point of finance nothing could be more unsatisfactory than the existing state of affairs. The falling-off in the subscriptions and donations was a very serious one indeed. His Royal Highness, in conclusion, expressed deep regret at the loss which the institution had sustained in the death of Lord Napier of Magdala and of Sir Henry Lefroy. General Ravenhill moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by General Wilkinson and adopted. The retiring members of the committee were re-elected, and the Duke of Cambridge was warmly thanked for his presidency. The proceedings then terminated.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

THE ordinary general meeting of this bank was held at the City Terminus Hotel on the 16th ult. Mr. W. Paterson (chairman) said that the directors had thought it right to set aside 10 per cent. in the way of bonus on the salaries of the staff; they had also set aside a further sum of £5,000 to the officers' superannuation fund. It was also proposed to add £50,000 to a suspense fund, which would otherwise have been placed to the reserve fund, increasing it to £300,0000 and to pay a dividend of 4½ per cent. for the half-year, making 8 per cent. for the year. The reason of placing the amount to a suspense fund was that that morning they had learned by telegram from Calcutta of defalcations on the part of a native cashier at one of the Indian branches. He did not know the amount, but the directors thought it best to place this sum to a suspense account.—The report was adopted, with the modification that the £50,000 should be placed to a contingent reserve account, and a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum for the half-year declared.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

AT the annual meeting of the shareholders, held on the 15th ult., at the Banking House, No. 65, Old Broad-street, the chairman (Mr. J. N. Bullen), in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said the interest in the accounts centered mainly in the profit and loss account. The items were of a normal character, and required no explanation. The profits for the half-year, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, amounted to £42,487, and that sum, added to the net profit of the half-year ending in June last, made a total of £97,962. Out of those profits the dividend absorbed £37,000, and the sum of £60,000 had been added to the reserve fund, bringing it up to £250,000. They were now at length in this position—that they had accumulated in their reserve a sum sufficient to cover the depreciation of their capital at the exchange of 1s. 4d. per rupee. He need scarcely say that it was very satisfactory to him to be able to make that announcement. At that moment, inded, the amount which they had at the credit of exchange in the reserve fund was more than sufficient to bring home their capital. If they took the exchange at 1s. 5d. per rupee—and the current rate was well above that that day—the loss in bringing home their capital would be less by £31,250 than the sum which they had in the reserve. They could not, however, foresee what might be the future of exchange. They had seen the rate more than once in the close neighbourhood of 1s. 4d., and if nothing came of the movement in America from the free coinage of silver in the currency of that country they might see it there again. In the directors' opinion, therefore, a reserve of £250,000 against depreciation of capital was not too much having regard to the circumstances of the future. What they had now to do was to build up a further reserve against what might be termed the ordinary risks and vicissitudes of banking from which Eastern exchange banking was certainly not exempt. But the experience of the last seven years might well encourage them to look forward with confidence to the future. During those seven years their not profits after paying charges and providing for bad and doubtful debts, had been £488,400, equal to an average of over 9½ per cent. on their paid-up capital. There was no good reason why they should not do as well in the future as they had done in the past. There would, he dare say, be a feeling among the shareholders that if those expectations were realised the time was drawing near when an increase dividend might be paid. The directors felt very strongly that it was for the best interests of the bank that a strong reserve—that was, an effective reserve over and above the reserve against depreciation of capital—should be built up. If they were as successful in the future as they hoped to be, the shareholders might reasonably expect to participate in that success; but until they had an effective reserve of £100,000 the dividend should not, the directors considered, exceed 6 per cent. In concluding, the chairman stated that those premises had been recently disposed of to a public body, the bank having at the same time secured a lease of them for fifty years, so that there would be no disturbance. The motion, having been seconded by Mr. E. J. Daniel (a director), was adopted after a short discussion, the dividend being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The retiring directors were afterwards re-elected.

DELHI AND LONDON BANK.

The ordinary general meeting of this bank was held at the offices, Royal Bank-buildings, Bishopsgate-street, on the 16th ult. Mr. D. H. Small (chairman) stated that the volume of business of the bank had been considerably greater, and the earnings, notwithstanding cheap money, had fairly increased. As to the liquidation of the doubtful debt account, it was difficult to say what the loss would be until the various securities they had in the way of cover were realised and the accounts finally closed. He estimated that £27,000 would cover the deficiency. The report wss adopted.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The Indo-European Telegraph Company (Limited), after adding £10,000 to the reserve fund, recommend a dividend for the six months ended Dec. 31 of 17s. 6d. per share, making, with the interim dividend, 6 per cent. for the year, and a bonus of 20s. per share, both tax free, making in all 10 per cent. for the year. The dividend and bonus will be payable on May 1.

INDIA CONSOLIDATED GOLD.

The twelfth ordinary general meeting of this company was held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, on April 14. Mr. Malcolm Law, M. P., presided, and in moving the adoption of the report said the ground covered by the accounts would have to begone over at the extraordinary meeting which was to follow, and there was no necessity for two discussions. He would therefore move that that portion of the report which referred to the operations of the part year, and not to the reconstruction scheme, should be accepted. This was seconded by Mr. Gillespie, and agreed to unanimously. An extraordinary meeting was then held, and the chairman moved that the company be wound up voluntarily and reconstructed. The new concern would have a capital of £275,000 divided into 550,000 shares of 10s. each, to be issued with 7s. per share treated as paid up. Each member of the present company could, by paying 1s. a share, receive in the new company an amount of stock equivalent to his present holding. The chairman said he was tempted to remark that no less than seven-eighths of their overburdened capital was due to the initial mistake of over-valuing the property in the Wynnaad, and only one-eighth to the subsequent judicious acquisitions in the Mysore. The latter, although they had not brought the company to success, had considerably advanced them on the road towards it. Of course, if the Wynaad operations ceased to pay their way, they would close the working and devote all their resources to the Mysore side. The reconstruction scheme reduced the capital by one-half, gave a considerable reserve to be called up if required, and paid off the preference holders in the amount subscribed on their shares. Mr. T. G. Gillespie seconded the resolution, which, after considerable discussion, was adopted unanimously.

THE MYSORE GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of this company was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on the 14th ult. to confirm the following resolution unanimously passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the company held on March 28 last:—"That the capital of the company be increased to £200,000, by the issue of 25,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, and that the same shares be issued at a premium of £3, and be in the first instance offered at the premium aforesaid to the shareholders of the company on the register of shareholders on the 21st day of April next in the proportion of one share for every seven shares of the amount of capital then held by them respectively." Sir Charles Tennant presided, and in moving the confirmation of the resolution, said everything was going on in the mine in a very satisfactory manner. Mr. R. Henty seconded. The chairman added that the March return was a very good one. The gold got in February had been sold, and had netted the company £23,303 16s. The resolution was adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the meeting.

IT has been decided that the Czarewitch shall make a voyage round the world in the Russian ironclad Orel. He will be accompanied by his brother, the Grand Duke George. Two other ironclads will accompany the Imperial travellers. On his return, the Russian Crown Prince will land at Vladivostock, and travel home overland through Siberia.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

AFTER prolonged negotiations and discussions, writes the *Times*, the Congress of the United States seems likely to arrive at an understanding for the temporary settlement of the silver coinage question. The whole civilised world is deeply interested in the result. The vigorous efforts of the "silver party" met with an apparent check some time ago, when Mr. Windom, the Secretary of the Treasury, brought forward his bill, from which much had been expected by the "currency reformers," authorising the issue of Treasury notes against deposits of silver bullion. As the measure not only fell short of the demands of the "silver party" and their allies, the inflationists, who are always clamouring for "cheap money, and plenty of it," but was also exposed to criticism from very different quarters, it soon became evident that it could not pass in its original form. Silver Bills differing essentially from Mr. Windom's were brought in, both in the Senate and the House of Representatives, but contending interests were at work, and it appeared not long ago as if no agreement was possible, especially as it was believed that, if the advocates of the unrestricted coinage of silver were to carry through their scheme, the President would resort to the use of his veto. A compromise was seen to be indispensable, and when repeated caucuses had failed, the desired end has been at length attained by the efforts of a joint committee of five Senators and five Representatives, which has taken the Secretary of the Treasury's bill and so amended it as to make it acceptable to the majority of Congress. The rumour of this negotiations began some weeks ago to send up the price of silver, and the movement has become more decided and rapid during the last two or three days. An impression prevails that the increase will continue and extend until silver has reached once more the highest point touched within the present century. If the bill upon which the promoters of the compromise have agreed should become law, a great immediate relief will be given to the finances of India, and for the time, probably, that perplexing grievance, "the loss by exchange," will disappear. The magnitude of the change to which the majority in Congress are apparently determined to commit the United States is not easily realised by Englishmen. It must be borne in mind that under the Bland Act the Treasury is compelled to coin not less than 2,000,000, and not more than 4,000,000 dollars of silver monthly, but no Secretary of the Treasury, either under a Republican or a Democratic administration, has hitherto exceeded the obligatory minimum. The fundamental point in the new compromise bill is that the obligatory minimum shall be 4,500,000 dollars monthly, thus much more than doubling the total amount of the silver coinage. The official returns for 1888 show that the entire production of silver in the United States during that year was under 46,000,000 ounces, of which less than 30,000,000 were absorbed in the coinage. Mr. Windom's bill proposed to repeal the compulsory coinage clause of the Bland Act; but, so far from being able to carry this, he has now to deal with a demand for the coinage of 54,000,000 dollars annually. This will evidently cover, as Senator Teller is reported by our correspondent to have said, the whole existing output of the American mines, and a good deal of foreign silver also. As the object of the silver party is to raise the price of their metal, they have been successful, it seems, in excising the limitation to the produce of American mines and factories embodied in the second draft of Mr. Windom's bill, so that, as the price rises, foreign Governments, like that of Germany, which have large surplus stocks of unusable silver, will be able to "unload" upon the American Treasury. Another result, of course, will be to stimulate the production of silver not only in the United States, but in all countries. It is still doubtful in what form the Treasury is to pay the depositors of silver but it is certain that, in no shape or another, the Silver Bill will force into circulation a great mass of "cheap money," which is, indeed, the very ground on which the inflationists have joined hands with the silver party. The latter by themselves could not have got together a majority or carried their bill; but with the assistance of the inflationists they have been able to overcome the resistance of the great commercial interests, which recoil from the effect of these currency experiments and dread the inconvenience to American trade of the change to silver as the basis of business. That change is not yet consciously recognised by the Americans themselves. The more sagacious among them, however, must perceive that the victory of the silver party means this and nothing else.

We must look forward to what will happen later on. It is not enough to say that the whole silver production of the States will be dammed up by the new Coinage Bill. The supply will, at the same time, be enormously and progressively augmented, and by the operation of natural laws the moment will come when the reservoir will be full to overflowing. The question is how long the artificial barriers of the law will bear up against such pressure. We have seen what happened on a much smaller scale when the copper ring in Paris, having accumulated an immense stock, struggled to keep up the price of metal and was ultimately compelled to succumb. If, therefore, the price of silver goes up rapidly on the announcement that the American Government intend to coin 54,000,000 dollars instead of 24,000,000 dollars annually, we may profit by the movement, but we must be on our guard against the reaction that is sure to follow. If the policy of the silver ring should break down in the United States, whether through popular impatience or commercial and financial difficulties, the dammed up silver will pour out with an overwhelming rush upon the world. It may be argued—probably it will be argued by the bimetallists—that this will never happen, but it is a contingency which certainly ought to be taken into account by the Government of India and by others interested in the price of silver and the rate of exchange.

Mr. S. Smith's motion in favour of an international conference on bimetallism comes on to-night in the House of Commons.

THE members of the Bimetallic League met at luncheon yesterday (Thursday) at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs presided. After the toast of "The Queen" had been duly honoured, the chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to the Bimetallic Cause," said the toast might fitly be termed "Prosperity to the Trade of England," because it was deeply involved in the question of foreign exchanges. The question was not difficult; the difficulty lay in the promotion of the commerce of England which in many points had failed. He believed they would have a good fight in the House of Commons to-morrow (Friday), because they had right on their side. It was said that if the action of the United States brought silver to its old price there would be no need for further reform, but it was to be remembered that there might still be a variable par of exchange. The toast having been drunk Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., rose and said that it was under very encouraging circumstances that they met together on the eve of the great battle which lay before them. He felt that they were bringing that matter before Parliament at a very propitious time. The great movement in the United States was bringing the whole question to the front and fixing the attention of all the world upon it. One thing the action of the United States had done—it had in the last two or three days put up the price of silver very largely, and thereby it gave an excellent answer to their opponents, who for many years past had been hammering into the public that silver fell solely from natural causes. The moment the Committee of the House of Congress resolved upon a large coinage of silver up went the silver market in London 2d. per ounce. As soon as one fallacy was demolished another started up, and now the *Times* had launched out a new fallacy, with which it hoped, he supposed, to confuse the mind of the House of Commons. It said that America was going to dam up the supply of silver until there was an immense reservoir, and then this reservoir would at some time burst and overflow into Europe with desolating effect. Since 1816 the mint of England had been open to coin all the gold in the world which was sent to it. Had we accumulated such an immense reservoir of gold in England that some day it would burst its barriers and overflow the world and cause serious disaster? We had kept the mints of India open all this century to coin all the silver in the world that was sent to India. All the silver that was sent to India must be coined in rupees. Had India accumulated such an immense reservoir of silver that it was one day going to overflow the world? Who ever heard of such nonsense? The mint in America would be open to the coinage of silver, and that would just go on until the country had got what it required. America, however, was halting halfway; what she ought to do was to open her mint to the unlimited coinage of gold and silver alike. In the words of a great statesman "the flowing tide was with them, the ebbing tide was with their enemies." (Cheers.)

IF any gentleman from Chicago who has made his pile in pork would like to be a duke or a marquis, writes the *World*, here is his chance in the *Morning Post* of Saturday, 3rd ult.:—"To Millionaires and Wealthy Persons.—A title of the most ancient and honourable description may be secured by special arrangement; only principals negotiated with, who must be prepared to offer evidence as to their position and means, and whose replies will be received in strict confidence if addressed in the first instance, by letter only, to M. P., 83 Grosvenor Street, London, W."

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

THE House of Lords reassembled on the 17th ultimo after the Easter vacation, but there was no public business on the notice-paper.

In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer (in Committee of Ways and Means) made his annual financial statement. The estimated expenditure of the year, he said, had been exceeded by only £116,000, while the surplus revenue amounted to over three millions sterling, which came from an expansion of the revenue due to commercial prosperity. Of this excess two-and-a-half millions was due principally to the "rush to alcohol," the increase from this source of income alone amounting to £1,800,000, while the net receipts from consumable articles other than beer, wines, and spirits, including tobacco and dried fruits, had fallen short of the estimates by £130,000. There had been a deficiency in the spirit duty, due mainly to the transfer of the trade from China to India, but the Customs as a whole showed an increase of only £400,000 over the forecast, owing entirely to foreign spirits. The total receipts from excise gave £24,133,000 as against an estimate of £22,870,000, this increase (£1,263,030), being also due to spirits and beer. The old death duties—namely probate, and legacy, and succession duty—realised £6,056,060, an increase of £116,000, and the new estate duty £784,000, as against an estimate of £800,000. General stamps gave an increase of £357,000; the land tax and house tax realised £3,026,000, as against £2,960,000 and the property and income tax showed an increase of £225,000. The Post Office contributed an excess of £100,000, and miscellaneous revenue an excess of £560,000, the whole of the latter being practically due to the profit on silver realised by the Mint. Comparing the total revenue from all sources during the year, he showed that the Customs gave an excess of £453,000; the excise £1,326,000; stamps, £870,000; land tax, £44,000; and income tax, £295,000—the total amounting in round figures to £3,000,000, while the actual realised surplus of the year amounted to £3,221,000. The National Debt, had been reduced during the year by eight millions. With regasd to the question of light gold the Government proposed to establish a fund of £600,000 for the restoration of the gold coinage. As to the coming year the total expenditure was estimated at £86,627,000, or, with certain items of contemplated expenditure at £86,857,000, as against £86,082,000; and as regarded revenue, he thought that in view of the recent labour disputes and other causes, it was of the highest importance that he should proceed in a spirit of caution. The Customs revenue he estimated at £20,836,000 or £375,000 more than last year, the excise at £24,108,000 or £24,000 less than last year; the death duties and stamps at £13,642,000, an increase of £600,000 and the property income tax at £13,200,000 an increase of £430,000. The total revenue, on the existing basis of taxation, he estimated at £90,406,000, showing an increase over the Exchequer issues of last year of £1,102,000, and an estimated surplus over the estimated expenditure on the coming year of £3,549,000. Of the existing surplus £300,000 would be devoted to the expenditure for barrack accommodation, which had been sanctioned this session; £100,000 would be given to the Volunteers, which, with another £50,000 to be provided out of the ordinary resources of the Secretary for War, would furnish a sufficient sum to carry into effect the resolution of the House as to Volunteer equipments; and a sum of £80,000 would be applied for the purpose of reducing our postage to the Colonies and India to 2½d. Dealing next with the taxes he proposed to remit, he mentioned that the duty on the indentures of apprentices, where a premium was paid, would be reduced, and a duty of 2s. 6d. only would in future be levied whether a premium was paid or not. The duty on health policies would be reduced to the same amount as the duty on life policies, and the duty on gold and silver plate would be entirely remitted. As regards the income-tax, he proposed to allow a loss incurred under one schedule to be set off against profit under another. With regard to the tea duty he proposed to reduce it by 2d. in the pound, which would require £1,500,000. He also proposed to reduce the duty on currants from 7s. per cwt. to 2s., which would take £210,000. The beer duty of 3d. per barrel would be parted with as a part of the Imperial revenue. This would take £386,000 of the surplus, leaving £773,000 to be dealt with; the larger proportion of which he intended to give to the class "which begins to wear a blac coat"—namely, persons with incomes of from £150 to £400 a year, by reducing the house duty on houses assessed at from £20 to £60 a year. This reduction of the house-tax would benefit 800,000 people and would take £540,000 of the surplus, leaving a balance of £233,000, which he proposed to retain. He then dealt with the subject of local taxation, and expressed his intention to give to the local authories the duty of 3d. per barrel on beer, and an odditional duty of 6d. per gallon on all home and foreign spirits, which together would yield £1,304,000, and pointed out that the result of this additional grant would be to increase the total grant in aid of local taxation to £3,640,000.

Sir W. Harcourt, who applogised for the absence of Mr. Gladstone, congratulated the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the favourable circumstances under which he had made his statement; and ultimately the usual resolutions relating to the duty on spirits, the drawback, the excise licences, and the remission of the duties on gold and silver plate were agreed to; after which the debate was adjourned.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS MOVEMENT.

THE first of a series of meetings arranged by the British Committee of the Indan National Congress was held on Monday night (14th inst.) at Foresters' Hall, Clerkenwell. The meetings will be held throughout the United Kingdom, with the object of urging the claims of the unrepresented millions of British Indian subjects and for the reform, on a partially elective basis, of the nominated councils in India. The programme of the Congress comprises reform of the Supreme Presidency and Provincial Council; fair play in the public service, Indians to be put on an equal footing with Britons; the extension of trial by jury, and criminal proceedure on the basis prevailing in Britain, improved police administration, the establishment of military colleges to provide education and training for Indians as officers of the Indian Army, a system of volunteering for all Indians, and not for Indian Christians only, improvements in the Arms Act to enable cultivators and others to protect themselves against wild beasts, reform of the drink regulations, a more equitable imposition of the income tax, the fostering of technical and other education by Government, land laws and revenue reform, a reduction of the salt tax, economy in administration, and reduction of military expenditure; and lastly, "the mending or ending of the Secretary of State's Council."

A considerable proportion of the large audience consisted of natives of India, some wearing their turbans, but the majority of them in the tall hat of Western civilisation. Letters of apology from sympathisers with the object of the meeting, having been read, Sir William Wedderburn, the chairman, formerly Chief Secretary of the Bombay Government, and President of the Indian Congress of 1889, opened the proceedings. The humblest Roman citizen, he said, had the right of appeal to Cæsar, and in India a larger population than that of the Roman Empire now desired to appeal to their Cæsar, the sovereign the British people.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee appealed on behalf of 200,000,000 of British subjects, for that "righteousness" which in the book held divine by England, is said to "exalt a nation." England had kindled in India the ardour for freedom and for the representative institutions which followed her flag wherever she planted it. The Indian National Congress, whose delegate he was, gave the highest expression to that spirit of change which the education of the people of India, under the fostering care of British rule had brought about. The Congress was a great gathering of delegates, duly elected by "circles" or "divisions" of the Indian people, which met annually in some Indian capital, over 3,000,000 people taking part in the election, and the delegates represented their constituents as faithfully as English members of Parliament here in England did those by whom they were sent to the House of Commons. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee reviewed the history of India, of British rule and of the National Congress. In 1885, seventy delegates were elected; last year at Bombay the number had risen to 2,000. "We don't want Home Rule," said the speaker, "we don't want as much as an English House of Commons; we take our stand on that maxim which you have taught us, 'No taxation without representation.' We want a reform of our Legislative Council, the members of which are nominated by the Government and not elected by the people, and which is an unmitigated sham. I plead for my voiceless countrymen, for whose well-being you are responsible. Give them a measure of your own enlightened freedom, and you will not only redeem a pledge and perform a duty, but consolidate your rule, broad-based on the affections of the people."

Mr. D. Naoroji followed with a speech in which he dwelt at length on the loyalty of the Indian people to British rule, and said that what his countrymen wanted was to "toddle" along in the path of progress into which England had led them.

BRITISH AND GERMAN RIVALRY IN EAST AFRICA.

IT appears that a feeling very inimical to Mr. Stanley is beginning to be manifested at Berlin in certain Chauvinistic and anti-English circles, a feeling (says the *Times* correspondent) that seems to grow all the more intense the nearer the heroic rescuer of Emin Pasha approaches the European centres where honour and applause await him; and this antipathy found full vent on Friday evening in a very spiteful lecture by Herr Paul Reichard, himself an African traveller of some repute. The correspondent tells us that at the outset Reichard tried to prejudice his hearers by asserting that when first starting from Zanzibar on his quest of Dr. Livingstone Stanley learnt from the Arab traders there—but carefully concealed the discovery in order to give his feat an air of greater eclat—that the great explorer was actually at the place, Ujiji, where he ultimately found him, so that his discovery of Livingstone was nothing more than the act of a cheating player at blind man's buff. The lecturer accused Stanley of having been directly instrumental in wrecking the last pillars which still supported the authority of Emin Pasha in Equatoria. Having failed to achieve the main objects of his mission to Wadelai, which was nothing more than a huge commercial and land-grabbing speculation, utterly unredeemed by any humane purposes and philanthropic feelings for Emin, Mr. Stanley felt that it would never do for him to return to the coast alone, and so, what between cajolery and downright threats, he at last succeeded in lugging away with him the helpless, if reluctant, martyr who had stuck to his post of duty so nobly and so long. The better to persuade his hearer that this was the correct view, Herr Reichard produced a letter which, he said, he received that day from Count de Saint Paul Illaire, who derived the information now conveyed direct from his son, the chief representative of the German East Africa Company at Zanzibar, into whose sympathetic ear Emin Pasha, while on his bed of sickness, poured the contents. According to this, soon after he first met Mr. Stanley the latter submitted to him the two following proposals while strongly recommending him in treacherous wise to accept the second of them.

MR. STANLEY'S PROPOSALS TO EMIN.

Proposition 1.—Emin to become Governor-General of the Equatorial Province and the Congo State at a salary to be fixed by himself, and with an administrative fund at his disposal of £12,000, to be raised from the natural stores and ivory wealth of the province. Proposition 2.—Emin to collect all his military and other forces and make an exodus with them to Kavirondo, on Lake Nyanza, where he would solidly establish himself and found stations, while Mr. Stanley would make tracks for Mombasa, whence he would soon return with two portable steamers, where with the two would then organise an expedition to conquer Uganda and Unyoro, and create out of these two provinces and Equatoria a dominion, of which Emin, with a princely salary, was to be the ruler in the service of the British East Africa Company. A railway would be built through the continuous line of territory from the coast to the sources of the Nile that would prove the grave of all the commercial hopes of the Germans. Such, said Herr Reichard, were the overtures made to Emin by Mr. Stanley, as testified by the statement of the Pasha himself to the director of the German Company at Zanzibar, and communicated by the latter to his father, the Count de Saint Paul Illaire. Consequently, argued the lecturer, Mr. Stanley had been the covert foe of Germany, and was therefore unworthy of their sympathy. But a new era for them had begun with the entry of the Pasha into the service of the Germany Company, and now the best thing that could happen to it and its interest would be the judicial condemnation of Tippoo Tip in the civil action brought against him by Mr. Stanley at Zanzibar, for then the sympathies of all the Arabs would be entirely enlisted on the side of the Germans, who would then become the absolute masters of all East Africa.

MISSING CORRESPONDENCE.

The *Times* correspondent at Cannes says he has been informed on good authority that certain disclosures will probably very soon be made relating to the correspondence which took place between the Relief Committee and Emin Pasha after Mr. Stanley had left for his rescue. These letters will, in all probability, shortly be published, and if so, they will give a true idea of Emin Pasha's action. It further appears that certain letters which were forwarded by the chairman of the Relief Committee to Mr. Stanley never reached him, and the committee are now aware that the contents of these letters are not unknown to the German officials on the East Coast of Africa. The inference is obvious.

With regard to the two propositions said to have been made by Mr. Stanley to Emin Pasha, and alleged to have been communicated by the latter to M. de St. Paul Illaire the younger, a member of the Relief Committee asserts that they were incorrectly stated, and further, that whatever offers were made to Emin Pasha by Mr Stanley were founded upon Emin Pasha's own proposals, as conveyed in his letters to the committee in England. The *Times* correspondent at Berlin reasserts that Major Liebert, who went out to Zanzibar in February, was already the bearer of a clear commission from the German Emperor to do all he could to secure Emin Pasha for the service of the Imperial Commissary.

MR. STANLEY ON EMIN'S CONDUCT.

Mr. Stanley arrived at Cannes on Saturday, and was received by Sir W. Mackinnon, two other members of the Emin Relief Committee, and Mr. Jephson. The Prince of Wales sent a messenger to the station to say that he much wished to see the traveller, but was leaving in an hour. Mr. Stanley therefore drove at once to the Prince's hotel, where he was kept in conversation until the time of His Royal Highness's departure. Both Mr. Stanley and Surgeon Parke looked well.

A correspondent of the *Times* who travelled with Mr Stanley and Surgeon Parke between Genoa and Cannes gives the substance of a conversation which he had with them in reference to Emin Pasha. The correspondent first drew Mr. Stanley's attention to the statement in the diary of Father Schinze, the German missionary, who maintained that the Stanley expedition did not concern Emin Pasha so much as his province and his ivory, that if he had been let alone the 4,000 tons of ivory lying at Wadelai would have covered the expenses of the expedition, that the Relief Committee thought further that if Emin Pasha were provided with provisions he would place his province at the disposal of his rescuers, and the whole thing would have become a good mercantile speculation, and so on. Mr. Stanley gave his estimate of Father Schinze in very plain language. These statements, he said, came from the mind of a bad man; only a depraved and degraded nature could have lent itself to the writing of such stuff. Father Schinze and his following joined the Stanley expedition at Kungi, as it was returning to Bagamoyo. They were half-clothed and half-starved. Mr. Stanley fed them on the way, and on arriving at the coast paid their tribute. It was quite true that Emin Pasha had spent a good deal of time in Father Schinze's company after that gentleman joined the expedition.

Surgeon Parke made a remark or two regarding Emin:—"A wonder he was not killed," he said, "when he walked out of the hotel window; but he is a wiry little fellow, with a wonderful amount of reserve force, a brilliant conversationalist, amiable and charming when discussing scientific subjects, but by no means so easy to get along with, I should imagine, when dealing with business matters. All along the march to the coast he spent much of his time looking for bugs and beetles, and never ate a meal without having a cloth properly laid with knives and forks, and as many of the equipments of a table as he could rake together. I devoted myself to him earnestly after his accident, and, I believe, saved him; but since he went over to the Germans we have not heard a word from him."

The whole of Emin Pasha's action (Mr. Stanley resumed) was on a par with that of De Brazza, who got a large sum of money from the King of the Belgians, and then handed over the results of his labours with it to the French. "Emin Pasha had long wavered, and doubted between the English and Germans, and decided to serve his countrymen. Naturally the Relief Committee were not pleased; they had every reason not to be so, and many people had called upon him (Mr. Stanley) in Cairo to express their astonishment, if not their indignation, at Emin's decision. H agreed with the members of the Relief Committee in their expression of surprise that 800 or 1000 men should be recruited for the expedition by Major Wissman under the noses of the British and without some protest from the British Government. He saw no reason, however, why they should not reach Nyanza even when starting at this the worst period of the year. A declaration on the part of the German Government clearly stating its intention of not interfering with the territories north and north-east of Victoria Nyanza and Tanganyika was certainly desirable before such an expedition started."

"But there was another matter to which attention ought to be drawn," added Mr. Stanley. "This was the explicit of Dr. Peters, who, far from being dead, was now on British territory, in the heart of Massailand. He might be making treaties there, for anything we know, on behalf of the Germans. Careful watch should be placed upon the doctor's movements."

EMIN PASHA'S ENMITY TO ENGLAND.

Emin Pasha leaves Bagamoyo for the interior next week, and is expected to be absent nine months. The Zanzibar correspondent of the *Times* says:—His disappointment at not obtaining employment under the British Company, it is stated, has made him resolutely inimical to the spread of English interests in Central Africa. In Zanzibar last week he openly stated that Mr. Stanley's speeches, and his own disappointment were the principal causes of his entering the service of the Germans.

GERMANY AND THE CONGO FREE STATE.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard

NOTICES.

NEURALGIA
Dr Moussette's Pills
Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate **Neuralgia** when all **other remedies** have failed.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1170 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Co, PARIS**

MATHEY-CAYLUS
CAPSULES & INJECTION
Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success byt he leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or **chronic discharges**
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1169 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Co, PARIS**

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
MONTYON-PRIZE
This **Solution** si the best remedy for curing **Rheumatism** and **articular Pains.**
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1168 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Co, PARIS**

CHASSAING'S WINE
Bi-Digestive
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

"This preparation is founded upon physiological and chemical principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions." — See THE LANCET, *July 27 th, 1872.*

Paris, **Chassaing & Co**, 6, Avenue Victoria.
Bombay, **Kemp & Co.**
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's
Liquor & Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism
THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »
Sold by all respectable Chemists
WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

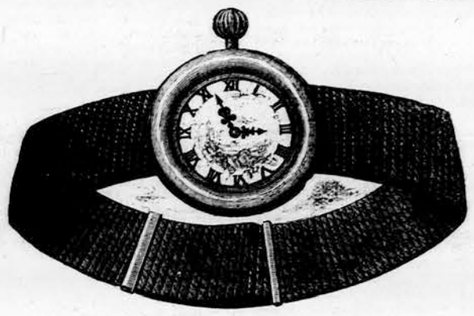
Prize £ 660 Paris
QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S CINCHONA WINE
"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with **IRON**
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*. etc.
PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS
BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON SYRUP
Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anæmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood*, no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1245 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Co, PARIS**

Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all **Affections of the respiratory organs.**
WHOLESALE: COMAR & Co
28, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS
Sold by all Chemists.
Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER
(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)
Per dozen Qts.....Rs. 5 | Per case of 3 dozen Qts.....Rs. 14 10
Per dozen Pts.....Rs. 4 | Per case of 6 dozen Pts.....Rs. 23 4
Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.



THE above is an Illustration of our SILVER WRIST-WATCHES with FLEXIBLE SILVER BAND, and BUCKLE, *complete*.
The works of *these* WATCHES are of *superior* make, and we *guarantee them* to last with ordinary usage for 25 *years*.

Price—Rs. 65 net.

The same in 18*ct. Gold*, **Rs. 210** net.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY, AND **POONA,**
43, Esplanade Road. Staff Lines.

GOOD RELIABLE STROPS
Re. 1. Cowan's Canton Strops ... 0 8 0
Saunder's Four-sided Strops ... 0 12 0
The Cushion Convex Strop. ... 0 14 0

The Graduating Strop with screw for tightening or loosening ... Re. 1. 3 12 0
The University Strop ... 1 0

THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—
Lea & Perrins
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

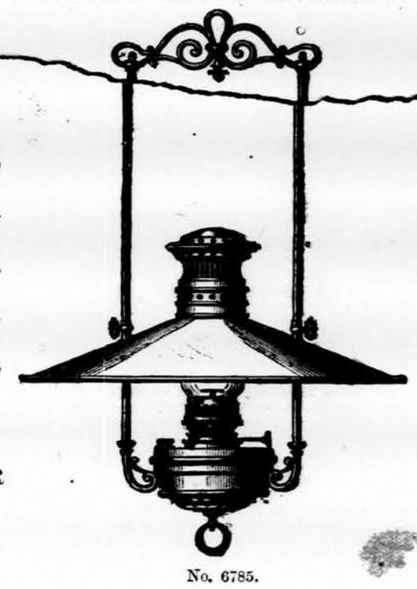
We have received a large Consignment of Hunting Saddles, with Buck Skin Seat, from .....Rs. 45 0 to Rs. 50.
Curb Bridles, complete with Bits.....Rs. 14 0
Pelham Bridles with Bit .....Rs. 9 8
A large Selection of Girths, Bits, Stable Brushes, Horse Clothing, Spurs and Stable Requisites, Sundries, Sam Brown Belts, and Military Accoutrements.

Repairs of every description executed in a superior manner.
SADDLERS & HARNESS MAKERS.
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa
GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.
PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa pass claims at once that it is not pure.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! LAMPS!!!
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
LAMP WAREHOUSE, **R. DITMAR,** LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LAMPS!
PUNKAH-PROOF
HANGING, TABLE AND WALL LAMPS, FOR DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, CHURCHES, CHAPELS, SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES, &c., &c.
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR USE IN INDIA.

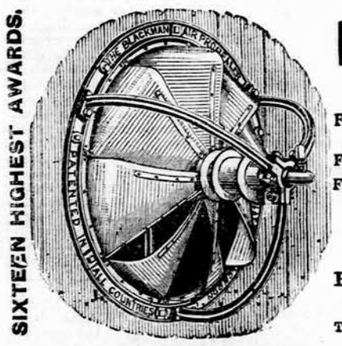


No. 6785.

LANTERNS!
STORMPROOF
STREET LAMPS, VERANDAH LAMPS, AND EVERY KIND OF LANTERN OF THE MOST APPROVED STYLE & MANUFACTURE, EXPRESSLY MADE FOR THIS COUNTRY.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST sent free by Post to the Mofussil.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.
Studio open daily, from 9 to 4.
Office for Engagements, from 8 to 6.
PRICES REDUCED. MEDOWS STREET, FORT, **TERMS CASH.** BOMBAY.

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.



THE BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER
For **VENTILATING** Factories, Hospitals, Barracks, Public Buildings, &c.
For **COOLING** Purposes, and
For **DRYING** any kind of Material or Produce.
THOUSANDS IN MOST SUCCESSFUL USE.
REFERENCES IN ANY TRADE OR COUNTRY.
BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO. Ltd.
63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams:—"VENTILATOR, LONDON." ABC Code used

ACTON & BORMAN'S SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1s 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d & 2d ONE TRIAL SOLICITED
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.
MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

MORRIS'S SPRING MATTRESSES
DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE

Beware of Worthless Imitations.
J.M.S TRADE MARK
None genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark.
HAVE THE LARGEST SALE IN INDIA.

A great luxury in hot climates.
Unrivalled for elasticity, coolness, and cleanliness.
Never get out of order! Never lose their shape!! Never need repair!!!
ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Sold by First-Class Merchants throughout India.
JOHN MORRIS & SONS, ENGINEERS, MANCHESTER.

FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.
Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minute
Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box o these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to b
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.
For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.
They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*
Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.
As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.
The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medecine ever introduced to their notice: the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.
Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates.:—
2½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.
Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.
Prepared only by the Preprietor Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.
Sold by all Druggists and Patent medicine Dealers everywhere.
Sole Agents for India:
AYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the **Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.** Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,
Should immediately have recourse to
EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS
Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
To be had of all Chemists,
GEORGE EADE,
Sole Proprietor,
72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.